MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR A SOCIETY OF FARMERS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET.....WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

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MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN
AND THE
YANKEE FARMER.

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AGRICULTURE.

Sketch of the Town of Sterling.

Sterling is one of the many very pleasant farming towns in Worcester county. It is bounded westerly by Princeton, northerly by Leominster, easterly by Lancaster, southerly by Boylston and West Boylston. It was originally a part of Lancaster, being made a separate parish in 1743, and in 1781 it was incorporated as a town, taking its name from Lord Sterling, of New Jersey, who was a general in the American army in the revolutionary war.

The first settlers established themselves in Sterling in 1720, 100 years after the landing at Plymouth. Gamaliel Beaman, say the records, was the first inhabitant; he was followed by Samuel Sawyer, Benjamin Houghton, D. Osgood and J. Osgood. They built all their houses near each other northwesterly of the old meeting house. The first meeting house was built 102 years ago, and a church was formed just 100 years before the present era. A second meeting house was built on the same spot and was dedicated on the first Sabbath of 1800. This was sufficient for the whole town till very recently.—Now there are three small churches, very neat and pretty, standing within a few rods of each other, one Congregational, one Baptist, and one Universalist. Three preachers, of course, are necessarily employed to fill these houses.

The surface of Sterling is rather hilly but there seems to be very little broken or waste land here; the tops of the hills may be ploughed without difficulty, and each valley is easily drained, so that no stagnant and unwholesome pools will poison the atmosphere while the land contains an intelligent and industrious population. The soil of the hills seems exceedingly well adapted to grazing and to the cultivation of the apple, while a large portion of the interval land will bear a team, and as these intervals do not abound in rocks, the plough at small cost, will readily render them most valuable mowing grounds.

So far as we could judge from inspection and inquiry the soil in general is naturally rich. The uplands that could be most easily ploughed have evidently been hard run with grain, or potatoes, quite as hard a customer, without an adequate return of manures to compensate for the exhaustion. But what shall be done? manures cannot be purchased, and we must have grain. We say, plant just half as many acres as some of you have done, and bury up *with the plough* any crop that you can make grow rankest on the remainder; thus enriching instead of impoverishing the one half of your tillage grounds; thowing the heavy labor on the team, and easing the backs of the laboring men, till all your land will bear a burthen fit for the scythe.

Well, what next? Why, when you have filled your barns with hay if you don't know how to increase your manures at will, you have not learned the first step in the farmer's rigadoon. You can go to any writer on farming, *to a city farmer*, and he will tell you there need be no lack of manures where you have barns full of hay and of stock. If you doubt of this, go to some learned chemist to tell you to buy lime, or saltpetre, or poudrette, or guano at $50 per ton. It may be they manufacture these articles at home and make them so exceeding rich that you can hold them in your hands without offence!

Seriously, when you have a full supply of hay it is your own fault if you are not well supplied with manures; and you can have hay enough if you will not plant and sow too large a portion of your lands. Grass and hay will as certainly restore any naturally good soils to fertility as rest will renovate the vital powers after laborious action.

The principal stream running through Sterling is the Still River, but the whole town is moistened enough by the little rivulets, and many of these may be spread over large quantities of mowing land. They will increase the quantity of hay, though at the expense of its quality.

As we pass from Worcester village to Sterling we find a quite level route, good travelling, and a row of farmers on it that look as if they wintered well. Very little land is to be seen that need to be called *waste land*. All is capable of producing something, *and nearly all may be readily turned with the plough*. This is a very important consideration in a country that needs ploughing often to make it highly productive. The land is well watered and well drained by the natural streams; and there are just enough rocks on it for walls and for buildings. We find the road lined with stone fence nearly the whole way.

The people of Sterling make but little use of the Boston and Western Railroad for the transportation of produce. The Fitchburg railroad, passing through Leominster, will come within half a dozen miles of Sterling village, and will afford better means of travel, &c., than the other at a distance of twelve miles.

There is but little manufacturing in Sterling compared with many towns nearer Boston. Chairs, cabinet ware, and palm leaf hats are the principal mechanic productions. The population is 1,647, varying but three since 1837.

The village in the centre of Sterling consists of about 20 dwelling houses, neat and well looking. On Tuesday evening, April 23d, we found at the Town Hall, a handsome edifice, a large number of farmers who had invited us to meet them and have a talk on the subject of farming. About one hundred and fifty attended the meeting. Some of the ladies honored us with their presence.

Mr. Goodnough, who keeps a store in the village, gave us a good entertainment over night, and we had a pleasant ride of 12 miles back to Worcester in the morning.

A number of farmers in Sterling had commenced planting corn; the 23d of April is unusually early for that operation in Worcester county.

CURE FOR SORE TEATS. Archibald Jones Esq., of Frankfort, Me., writes to us that a good remedy for sore teats is to make an application to them of molasses at the time of milking. This confirms what other friends have communicated on this subject.

PLANTING CORN.

The season was so forward in the latter part of April that some farmers planted corn in their fields. We doubt whether they will gain much in the growth by planting thus early; we shall in all probability have frosts that will cut it down and put it back as far as the corn planted later, and perhaps kill much of it.

People in this latitude seldom commence planting corn before May; what is planted from the 10th to the 20th, when the season is forward enough, succeeds as well as any, and we often see good corn that was planted as late as the 25th.

As the seed for an acre costs but a trifle it is advisable to drop more than you expect to have grow through the season; for the birds must have some and the worms will eat some, so we must calculate accordingly. The labor of thinning out by hand is not great; we are paid for it by having a selection of the best stalks. Weeds in the hill must often be pulled out by the hand, and it is as easy to pull up stalks as weeds.

MANURING IN HILLS. A majority of our farmers still follow the old practice of putting a shovelful of manure in each hill of corn. Some do it because they say they have not manure enough to spread over the whole field; some to bring the corn forward earlier; while others follow this course because their ancestors practiced it. The arguments against this practice are, that it requires more labor; it exposes the seed to more worms, it gives more stalk than corn in proportion, and the land is not left in so good condition for the next season as when the manure is spread over the ground.

The labor of tilling an acre of corn or of potatoes is so great that no farmer can afford to plant poor ground. If he has but little manure he should plant but little. He will earn more by laboring for his neighbors than by planting ground that is not rich enough for a good harvest. If any one doubts whether he could make his crops and his land better by spreading the whole manure over his ground he can easily try one field or a part of one. It is certain that many farmers raise fine crops of corn, without being at the trouble of doling out messes to each hill.

When the manure is spread and partially buried with a plough or a harrow, it is not a good practice to make deep furrows for the seed corn, and a plough is a poor tool for furrowing out the ground. Some farmers drag a draft chain along to make marks for the seed, but this is hard labor. A post four feet in length, with two teeth in it and a pair of shafts for a horse is a better instrument; the teeth should be broad like cultivator teeth, as was stated in our last paper.

POTATO PLANTING.

The same objection lies to putting manure into potato hills as into those of corn, though we often plant sod and low grounds with potatoes, where a little manure in the hill is thought to operate to good advantage. But in such ground it will prove better, and more easy, to spread on the manure and trust to the man who buries the potatoes to haul in some of it to each hill; in this way you avail yourself of the advantage of both methods—of spreading and of manuring in hills.

It seems not yet fully settled whether it is proper to cut potatoes for planting. We sometimes have a good harvest when nothing but the eyes are planted, but we think we are not so sure of it. It is reasonable to suppose that by a continued course of planting the sizable and best shaped potatoes we may keep up the species better than by cutting the seed or by planting the small and refuse potatoes.

It is very certain that potatoes will not thrive so well when planted for a number of years on the same ground as by shifting, or rotation. There seems to be something poisonous about the vines and the rootlets of potatoes that not only unfits the ground for a succession of potato crops but other crops following are also affected. It is advisable in all cases to avoid planting the same ground with this root for two years in succession.

If you wish your potatoes to ripen in the ground you should plant early. When planted late they will sometimes yield a larger quantity than when planted early, because early ones are sometimes cut short by a dry turn of weather at a critical time in their growth. But as such dry times are more likely to happen late than early in the season, you run more risk by late planting. The Long Red, or Long John, seldom has time to ripen in the field, it is therefore better for the table after ripening for some months in the cellar than when it is first dug.

CHENANGO POTATOES. This celebrated early potato seems to be on the decline in this part of the country. It was once our best early potato because it yielded best of any of our early kinds. It now yields less than formerly and it seems to be of poorer quality.

TIME OF SPREADING MANURES ON GRASS LAND.

A correspondent asks our opinion as to the most proper time for spreading manures over grass grounds?

We are decidedly in favor of spreading in November in preference to any time whatever in the spring season. We commonly lose a large part of our manures when we spread them at any time on land that has long lain in grass. But as there are many natural meadows that cannot be easily ploughed, we dress them by an application on the surface.

Many farmers near Boston spread manures on their grass fields as late as May; and if the month holds rather dry they find but little benefit from it. Within our own observation there are instances of such spreading which has positively proved detrimental to the harvest. In a wet season it will operate better; but almost any kind of application in the spring is apt to come in the way of the scythe and of the rake.

The best time is November, when the application is less liable to dry up or evaporate. Much loam or other matter should always be mixed with manure that is to be spread on the surface of mowing lands.

TIME FOR SOWING BUCKWHEAT. A subscriber inquires, when is the proper time for sowing buckwheat, and what quantity should be sown?

Buckwheat is a summer grain and must not be sown early. Spring frosts will cut it down like beans or melon vines. When sown for a grain harvest the usual time is the latter part of June, sometimes we sow as late as the fourth of July.

But when it is sown to be ploughed in as a green crop we commence as early as the middle of May—the frost will sometimes cut it off then but not generally. It will not stand the frost so well as corn will. We usually sow one bushel per acre for the grain. One and a half will be better for ploughing in.

ASHES FOR PEACH TREES. Our friends should bear in mind the importance of saving a portion of their wood ashes to place about the trunks of their peach trees this month. There are many modes of preventing the entrance of the peach worm into the roots of the tree, but none is more easy or more effectual than *a pile of wood ashes* about the trunk. A half peck of good ashes is a terror to these worms; the eggs cannot be hatched in those that are good, and the ashes will not injure the land. They save the labor in many cases, of digging about the trees.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TIME OF GRAFTING—AND OF SOWING ONIONS.

MR. EDITOR,—Having but recently commenced my agricultural life, and being, therefore, ignorant of most of the common branches of the science, I am induced to propound a few questions, in the hope that either you or some of your numerous correspondents, will give a speedy answer.

They are as follows:

When is the proper time for grafting young apple and plum trees?

When you set out young trees, what kind of land do you select, wet or dry?

Which is the more profitable crop, as a general thing, corn or potatoes?

What is the proper time for sowing onions? and also, how deep they should be sown.

If I have betrayed unpardonable ignorance in making these inquiries, the only plea I can make in extenuation thereof, is my extreme youthfulness being a mere tyro in the agricultural profession. I have thought best to ask these few simple questions through the medium of your valuable paper, knowing, as I do, that you are a practical farmer, and always willing to enlighten those who are so unfortunate as to be ignorant of these common affairs.

ARGICOLA.

Boston, April, 1844.

☞ Apple tree scions ought to be cut before the buds swell much; it is common to cut them in March and in February, though April will answer if you set them immediately.

When the scions are cut early and preserved in the cellar and covered with earth, they may be inserted into the stocks any time in the month of May. Some graft in June. It is our own opinion that May is better for grafting than April. Plum stocks may be grafted, but the most sure way, is to examine them once a week and to use the *thumb and finger*, as you do with the yellow bugs on vines. They cannot be raised to a profit, unless you can let them have a large range in some woods or pasture, where there are acorns, or an extensive salt marsh, where there are a plenty of grasshoppers. I had a large number one season which I sent to William's Island, (now East Boston), they had nothing to feed on but grasshoppers; they did well, and came home very large and fat in the fall. They are very destructive on a farm, will destroy more grain and grass than they are worth in the fall. They are very tender when young, and much the reverse when old. They will live a great while without food, when grown.

Some years since, I kept a large number through the winter; in January, there was a violent storm and a great deal of snow; in twenty eight days after the snow fell, there was a warm rain, which melted much of the snow. I saw a strange turkey in the flock, he appeared very poor, but otherwise very well; in looking by the well, where they usually roosted, I saw a place about five feet in circumference, perfectly round, where the turkey had been all the time; there was no grass, or vegetable substance; his own dirt had covered the ground entirely, and he must have lived without any food; the snow was not all melted, but only a hole sufficiently large for him to get out. I saw him the day he got out, and from his appearance, I thought that he might have lived there many days longer.

The black and dark brown are the most preferable. The white are very tender; it is almost impossible to raise them. I have often heard that it was good to give them one kernel of black pepper each, when they are first hatched, but I never found any benefit from it. In the course of a few days I will write you something in regard to ducks. I have a few dozen of full blooded Dorking eggs, also some few of the Malay's and some crossed with the Dorkings, which I will sell.

Your humble servant, M. T.

Weymouth, April 24, 1844.

☞ We shall be pleased to hear again from Col. T. on any subject relating to farming. [Editor.

HORTICULTURE.

All that concerns human beings has been made upon a principle of benevolence. [*Turner.*

This glorious truth is nowhere more strongly exemplified, than in the display which, at the season of autumn, is made by the Orchard Trees. The rosy-cheeked apples begin to breathe perfume from their umbrageous chambers; and the peaches and nectarines add their fragrance to the universal sweetness. "Against the wall, the grapes have put on that transparent look which indicates their complete ripeness, and have dressed their cheeks in that delicate bloom which enables them to bear away the bell of beauty from all their rivals." Melons have attained their greatest perfection. Walnuts weigh down their mighty branches to the earth, and seem to invite the hand of the gatherer; and the sober-colored filbert peeps from her shady recesses like prudence amid profusion. This superabounding goodness on the part of the Creator, may well rescue us from all the foolish fears which are sometimes expressed, lest population should one day outgrow the productive powers of Nature. Our bulwark against this is, that plants possess a principle of infinite improvability. The six-leaved rose of the fields has become the hundred-leaved rose of our gardens. The austere crab of the woods is known as the father of twelve hundred varieties of apple; filberts are the cultivated descendants of the wild hazel; corn-plants of every kind, are only improved grasses; and the whole kitchen-garden, in like manner, exhibits a series of transformations, little less than miraculous. The dry and stringy have become juicy and succulent; the tall and thin sink down into a luxuriant obesity; colors of all sorts change, new products seem to be created, poisons vanish, and increased and increasing nutriment every where abounds. So great are the rewards of industry. Shall we then relax in our exertions? shall we not rather pay still greater obedience to the command—"*Replenish the earth*," and as we work, learn to admire those beautiful laws by which God has made the replenishing of the earth so easy and so delightful? It is man, and not his Maker who deprives so many thousands of their "daily bread;" the reaper gathers in the harvest, and too often retires from the denuded fields to starve; but this does not originate in any natural deficiency: famine results immediately from human sources.

Cultivated fruits are the first indications of civilization, and their quantity a measure of its degree of perfection. In this way our orchards may become very pretty histories of the times, as they are in England. There, the crab, the sloe, and the hawthorn, have changed their condition; the plum, the apple, the cherry, the pear, and the peach, record their colonization by the Romans: the fig-tree, the vine, and the raspberry, tell of their crusades to the Holy Land; the gathering of these together in the gardens of monasteries, amid the ruins of which they still flourish, evidence the all-powerful dominion of the Romish church, in those dark ages when she was the sole conservator of knowledge; the great orchards which adorn the mansions of the old nobility, announce the glorious era of Queen Elizabeth, when mind first burst into the glorious liberty of inductive thought; the universal diffusion of fruit-trees in poor men's gardens, demonstrates the mild and intelligent character of the succeeding age.

We shall now take a brief review of the autumn fruits, with a few remarks upon each, such as we trust will assist in adding the pleasures of understanding to the enjoyment of sight and taste.

APPLE—*Pyrus Malus.*—The apple is the most durable of fruits, and flourishes in all northern latitudes. It is a close attendant upon civilization, and by a long course of ingenious cultivation, has been divided into twelve hundred varieties. France, till very recently, taking the precedence of England in all matters of mind, has the honor of having originated most of the varieties, and hence the names of the different sorts of apples are chiefly derived from the French. In the reign of Charles 1, apple-orchards were first planted in Herefordshire, by Lord Scudamore; and now they are found in every garden and hedgerow in that county.—They thrive so abundantly in the western counties, that Devon, Somerset, Worcester, and Hereford, almost exclusively engross the manufacture of cider." The crop, however, is a precarious one, and requires great practical skill and local knowledge to turn it to profitable account. More than twenty thousand bushels of American and French apples are annually exported to England.

THE PEAR—*Pyrus communis.*—It is believed that the Romans first introduced the pear into England. Being a very luxuriant fruit, it has always been paid great attention, and was carefully cultivated by the monks. As in the case of the apple, the French have also the honor of originating the best varieties of the pear. At present nearly seven hundred sorts are enumerated. The tree is very hardy, and many a venerable specimen is still to be found, rearing its time-colored trunks amid the ruins of the chapter-houses and cloisters of departed priests.—Perry is the product of the pear.

THE QUINCE—*Cydoata vulgaris.*—The quince was first propagated in England in the reign of Henry VIII. It is a handsome, but not a very healthy fruit, and is there raised more for giving variety to the palling superfluities of the rich man's table, but in our own country for many other purposes. In the reign of Elizabeth, they had become common in the gardens of the nobility, and are now extensively grown in the south of France, for the manufacture of marmalade. Cultivation has produced eight varieties.

THE VINE—*Vitis vivifera.*—The cultivation of the grape is coeval with the race of man.—Traces of its history are discoverable in the records of every ancient nation. We read of Noah *beginning to be a husbandman, and* PLANTING A VINEYARD, Gen. IX. 20. Egypt deified its first cultivators; and in later, but now vastly distant times, Bacchus and his brutal satellites became the disgusting patrons of its prostituted virtues. Humboldt is of opinion that the original plant, from which the European stock has been derived, grows wild on the shores of the Caspian Sea, and that from thence it passed into Greece, and successively into Sicily and the south of France, from whence it was carried by the Romans into Germany and Britain. It continued to flourish in England till the thirteenth century, when large vineyards were planted, and soon became common over the country.—Large quantities of wine were manufactured, and formed the common drink of the country, till after the Reformation; it was superseded by ale, when the vineyards were suffered to go to decay. Grapes are cultivated over the whole of the temperate and part of the tropical zones of the northern hemisphere. Different nations have different methods of training the vine: some upon horizontal trellis-work, others in festoons between upright poles, and others again fasten them to the face of a wall. The Persian vine-dressers train it up the surface of a wall, and to curl over the top to the other side, which they do by tying a stone to the end of the tendril. This may probably illustrate Jacob's blessing upon his darling son, Genesis XLIX 22: "Jacob is a fruitful bough, even a fruitful bough by a wall, whose branches run over the wall." The vine, particularly in Turkey and Greece, is frequently made to encircle a well, which it shades in a very picturesque and agreeable manner. The vine lasts to a great age, and frequently grows to an enormous size. A tree remarkable for both particulars is now growing at Hampton Court; it covers an extent of sixteen hundred and ninety-four feet, and seldom bears less than two thousand bunches annually. The different sorts of vines are almost as various as the places in which they grow. Among the Romans, Virgil declares, "the number of vines was so great, that a man might as well attempt to count the sands on the seashore, or the billows of the ocean in a storm, as make a catalogue of them."

Upwards of eight thousand tons of raisins are annually exported into England, at a duty of about £160,000. The currants of the grocer's shops, of which nearly six thousand tons are yearly consumed in England, are small dried grapes, chiefly the produce of the Ionian islands.

THE ELDER—*Sambucus nigra.*—This tree is a native of Great Britain. It grows with such rapidity, that it will sometimes make shoots of ten feet in length in one season. A very agreeable and sedative wine is fermented from the berries, and forms a large addition to the poor man's comforts. Every part of the tree furnishes a recipe to the village herb doctor, and many highly useful ones to the regular physician.

THE MELON—*Cucumis melo.*—This delicious fruit is usually understood to be a native of Central Asia. The Romans are exceedingly fond of it, and used forcing-stoves for its cultivation. Its introduction into England is unknown; but its regular cultivation has been recorded since the time of Elizabeth. The melon is difficult of digestion, and is in many other respects an unhealthy fruit. The colors of many of them are gorgeous beyond description, and would amply repay a close inspection. Nearly eighty varieties are cultivated.

THE CUCUMBER—*Cucumis sativa.* The cucumber, like the melon and other members of the gourd family, is chiefly a native of the burning countries of the East, where, by a kind arrangement of Providence, it serves, by its fragrant juiciness, to correct the inflammatory thirst of the parched inhabitants. It has been produced in England from the earliest periods, but was not subjected to regular cultivation till the time of Elizabeth; many varieties have been the result.

THE PEACH and NECTARINE—*Amygdalus Persica.*—Of the peach, independently of minor differences, there are two distinct varieties, the peach and the nectarine: the former with a downy coat, and the latter with a smooth one. The identity of these two varieties has been well ascertained, the difference originating by culture. The peach is a native of the tropical regions; and was brought from Persia into Europe by the Romans. It was first cultivated in England during the reign of Henry VIII.; and nurture and improving care of the horticulturist has, at the present day, reached the number of two hundred varieties. This favorite fruit thrives abundantly in our own country

THE APRICOT—*Prunus Armeniaca.*—The apricot is a native of Persia, where it is called the "seed of the sun." It has steadily followed the steps of civilization, and is abundantly found over all the various regions of the northern hemisphere. Woolf, the gardener to Henry VIII., a man whose wonderful exertions in the improvement and introduction of fruits entitle him to imperishable gratitude, first carried the apricot to England in 1524. Many varieties woo the capricious appetite.

THE PLUM—*Prunus domestica.*—The plum is a native of Asia, but is now plentiful all over Europe. In obedience to that improvable principle which all vegetables possess, it has rewarded the patient labors of the gardener, by presenting him with nearly three hundred luscious varieties. The Orleans Plum is a proud monument of the early greatness of France; and most of the other sorts are bright witnesses of her beneficent labors. The prunes, or "pruants," as they are corruptly pronounced, are dried French plums, and are largely imported.

THE WALNUT—*Juglans regia.*—The walnut tree is one of the finest ornaments of a farm, and is as useful as beautiful. The ripe nuts, as all those who love "wine and walnuts" can tell, are an agreeable fruit; and the green nuts, pickled, add a rich gusto to that favorite dish—a beefsteak. A fine oil is also extracted from them The walnut is believed to be a native of Persia, and has been common in England since the Roman conquest.

THE CHESTNUT—*Castanea vesca.*—Chestnuts are very farinaceous, and are capable of being manufactured into bread. On the continent of Europe a light pastry is made from them. The Romans—of whom it has been said, that they adopted every useful art or product of the countries they conquered, and a higher eulogium was never pronounced on any nation—these unprejudiced heroes first brought the chestnut into Europe.

THE HAZEL NUT—*Corylus avellana.*—The hazel is a native of Britain; but, like the pigeon, the horse, and every other thing which has been found serviceable to man, it has shot forth, under his stimulating care, into large and durable varieties. The filbert, the cluster-nut, and many others, are the honors which surmount the sweat-wreathed brows of our ancestors, and proclaim to all the world, that, by virtue of his immortal principle, man has not held an *unfruitful* dominion over the vegetable empire, and that the world is so contrived, that well-directed industry cannot be exerted without large and profitable results.

ROCKINGHAM AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

The following is the Circular of this Society, including its Constitution and By-Laws. This is a most laudable effort on the part of our brethren in New Hampshire to promote the righteous cause of AGRICULTURE. May it create a spirit of emulation that will result in a more thorough cultivation of the soil, while the mind of the cultivater is at the same time enlarged and improved. [Editor.

The Central Committee send you this Circular with the Constitution annexed, wishing you to solicit membership of all the citizens of your place, without regard to occupation or profession.

We wish you to forward the subscription money to the Treasurer or either of the Committee, by the first of September, when we hope to be able to offer Premiums on many articles in addition to what is now offered. We wish you to make experiments on crops the coming season, and give the results to the Association at the next meeting, or send in any thing worthy of publication to the Committee, and we wish you to encourage the *exhibition* of all specimens of interest in your town, at the Fair to be had in Exeter, Oct. 30th.

P. S. Premiums offered are published in the papers of the County.

CONSTITUTION.

Art. 1st, This Society shall be known as the ROCKINGHAM AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION.

Art. 2d, The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, a Secretary and Treasurer, a Central Committee of five, and a Corresponding Committee of one or more from each town in the County, to be chosen on the adoption of the Constitution.

Art. 3d, The annual meetings of this Association will be holden on the last Wednesday in October, at such places as the Association at their annual meetings may direct when the officers mentioned in Art. 2d, shall be chosen.

Art. 4th, All the meetings of this Association shall be called by the Secretary, when requested by the President or any four of the other officers, by giving fifteen days notice in the papers published in the County.

Art. 5th, The object of this Association shall be the advancement of Agriculture and Horticulture by diffusing information on the subject through addresses, discussions, or by any other means deemed expedient by the Central Committee, who are duly empowered to publish such correspondence, or other information as they may deem proper.

Art. 6th, The Society may make By-Laws at any meeting, provided they are not repugnant to the provisions of the Constitution; and amendments may be made to the Constitution at any annual meeting, provided two thirds of the members present concur.

Art. 7th, Any person may become a member by signing the above Constitution and paying one dollar, and may discontinue his membership by notifying the Secretary, either in writing or verbally.

BY-LAWS.

Art. 1st, It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Association; and, in his absence, one of the Vice Presidents shall preside.

Art. 2nd, The Secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of all meetings, and perform the other duties required of him in the Constitution.

Art. 3d, It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to secure the funds of the Society and pay out the same when ordered by the Central Committee, and make a full report of his doings, and the state of the Treasury at the annual meeting.

Art. 4th, It shall be the duty of the Central Committee, with the Vice Presidents, to assign to different members of the Association the prominent subjects of Agriculture; and such members shall practice upon the subjects assigned them, and report the manner and success of the experiments, at the first meeting after the result of the experiment is obtained; and said officers shall also exercise a general supervision over the affairs of the Association.

Art. 5th, It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Committee to correspond with other officers and members of the Association, and give information on such Agricultural and Horticultural subjects as shall be of general utility to the Society.

Art. 6th, The funds of this Society shall consist of an annual assessment of one dollar on each member, and of voluntary subscriptions, and shall be applied in premiums for such improvements in the various subjects of Agriculture and Horticulture and domestic manufactures as may be exhibited in the specimens and reports presented to the Association, under the direction of the Central Committee and Vice Presidents.

N. P. CRAM,
THOS. J. PARSONS,
PHILBRICK CRAM,
J. W. NOYES,
GREENLEAF CLARK,
} Central Committee.

April 13th, 1844.

STRAWBERRIES will be in bloom in a few days, and I would recommend persons then to examine their beds. The Staminate (male blossoms) will be found to be larger than the pistillate (female) ones. The stamens (the male organs) can be seen with their yellow heads, at the distance of one foot, the ends of all the pistils (female organs) from view. In the female blossom the male organs can only be discovered by a close inspection of the plant. In some varieties, the male will produce some fruit;—and in a few varieties two thirds of a crop. But where productive the fruit is always *small* and a part of the berries *ill formed*. I would recommend persons to set marks by a few of each kind, and a few days will convince them. A female blossom, where there is a male of the same species near, never fails to bear a fruit unless killed by a late frost. The white and monthly strawberry have both the male and female organs perfect in the same blossom.—I was surprised, when informed by Mr. Ernst that when in Boston, and speaking to Mr. Wilder of the Hudson Strawberry, he said he knew of none cultivated of that variety near Boston. It is of a large size, and superior for the table to Kean's Seedling, or any other variety I have seen. I can only account for its not being cultivated from the fact that its male organs are wholly defective in the one plant, and the female in the other. So much so, that an acre of either, separated, would not produce a single fruit.

N. LONGWORTH.

[Cincinnati Chron.

PITTSBURGH CATTLE. We notice in the Pittsburgh papers the weight of some Beeves, taken to that market last week. They were raised in Economy, 18 miles below Pittsburg, and weighed as follows:

First	2,050
Second	1,950
Third	1,875
Fourth and fifth, each	1,800
Sixth	1,750
Seventh	1,700

EARLY PEAS. Mr. Benjamin C. Sherman, of Portsmouth, brought to our office on Thursday last, a specimen of some full grown Peas, which he had raised this season, on his farm about one mile from Bristol Ferry;—he stated he had raised about three pecks which he had brought to town and his price was eight dollars per peck. [Newport, (R. I.) Mercury, April 27.

INTERESTING TO PATENTEES. The Hon. Zadoc Pratt, member of Congress from New York, and a practical mechanic, has introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives, providing for the publication and engraving of all the inventions patenteed in the Patent Office at Washington, which now amounts to thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-three; and it is his intention to have copies of these works distributed, *at the expense of the office*, throughout every town in the United States, so that the numerous classes of our citizens, whose genius or talent may lead them to the discovery of new inventions, may know and have constantly at hand, a completely compend and view of all the models and draughts of the machines for which patents have been issued since the foundation of the Government.

CAST IRON LIGHT-HOUSE. A cast iron light-house, to be placed on the old site on Long Island Head, in Boston harbor, has just been completed by the South Boston Iron Company.

It is cast in sections of about seven feet each in height, and twelve feet in diameter at the base, and six feet at the top. It is furnished with an iron deck, projecting on the outside so as to furnish a walk round the lantern twenty inches in width finished with a railing. The lantern is made of upright wrought iron bars to receive the glass, having sixteen sides of four feet by sixteen inches, and is surmounted by a cast iron dome or roof, making the whole height thirty-four feet. In the centre is a cast iron pipe, extending from the bottom to the sumit, which serves as a smoke flue for the stove, and around which winds a circular stair case of cast iron. [Mercantile Journal.

[For the Ploughman.]

RAILROAD TAXES.

MR. BUCKMINSTER,—One word, with your leave, on an article headed "Railroad Taxes," in your last Ploughman, which commences by stating that "there is much complaint of the present charges on the Western Railroad," and that in *consequence of this complaint*, the public are making the inquiry "have the proprietors a right to tax, as high as they please, for the use of their road!" and this is followed by an ingenious discussion of that question.

It is not my purpose to attempt controverting those arguments, or to complain at all of the positions assumed in that discussion, or the conclusions to which the author arrives; nor would I be understood as denying that "there is much complaint of the present charges of the Western Road"—my object being to ask and discuss another question, namely:—Why should "much complaint of the present charges of the Western Railroad" be made? Are these charges higher than other Railroads? Have they failed to give the public superior accommodations to those which they before had, or can now have by any other mode of conveyance? or as good as is afforded to any portion of our community on other Railroads? Or were there any peculiar circumstances in the face of the country over which the Road was made, which would justify the community in expecting to have themselves and their merchandize carried upon it at lower rates than those of other Railroads?

If none of these things are so, I shall conclude that these complaints are unreasonable, and that the Western Railroad ought not to have been placed at the head of your article in your discussion of that question.

1. Are these charges higher than those of other Roads? All I shall say in relation to this question, is simply to state, that so far as I know, there is no other Railroad in the world, on which the transportation of merchandize is done at so low a rate, as upon the Western.—It is considerably less than half the average of other Railroads in the Union; while, at the same time, there is no other in the Union, that requires so great a power to transport a given load over it; and four fifths of them do not require half the power, many not a third. Thus much for freight charges.

The following table of the fares of other Roads, so far as I know them, will show how this Road, in this respect compares with others.

	Miles.	Fare.	per mile.
Concord to Boston,	77	$2 50	3¼ cts.
Lowell to Boston,	26	1 00	4 "
New Bedford to Boston,	56	2 00	3½ "
" " Taunton,	21	1 00	4¾ "
Mansfield to Taunton,	11	50	4½ "
Providence to Boston,	41	1 50	3 7-10
Worcester to Boston,	44¼	1 50	3 4-10
Portland " "	104	3 00	2 9-10
Portsmouth to "	54	1 75	3¼ "
Salem " "	14	50	3½ "
Schenectady,	15	50	3½ "
Utica,	78	2 50	3½ "
Syracuse,	53	2 00	3¾ "
Auburn,	26	1 00	3 8-10
Rochester,	80	2 50	3¼ "
Buffalo,	72	2 50	3½ "
Albany to Buffalo,	325	11 00	3 7-10
N. York to Philadelphia,	100	4 00	4 "
Philadelphia to Baltimore,	100	4 00	4 "
Baltimore to Washington,	38	2 50	6½ "

Average rather more than 3¾ cts. per mile.

On the Western Road, 3 cts. is now charged for through and 3½ for Way Passengers.

2. Have the Stockholders received unreasonable dividends? The first assessments were paid by them about eight years since, and the last about two. On each share one hundred dollars has been paid, and as yet not one cent of income has been realised by the Stockholders! while all the other Massachusetts Railroad than six per cent. per annum dividends!

3. Have they failed to give the public superior accommodations to those which they before had, or can now have, by any other mode of conveyance?

The average charge on the Western Road, as we have seen, is 3 1-4 cents per mile. The charge by Stage Coach along the line of this Road, before it was opened, was 5 cents. Time now occupied in passing from Boston to Albany, is eleven hours in the most comfortable position in which a traveller can be placed, instead of at least thirty-three hours in a most uncomfortable position.

4. Are the accommodations on this Road equal to those of other Roads? I know that they are far superior to most, and not inferior to any other Railroad in the United States; and this, so far as I know, is the universal testimony of all who pass over this Road, from every quarter of the Union, and every part of the World.

5. Were there any circumstances in the character or nature of the country, over which the Road passes, which can justify the community in the expectation of having their merchandize and themselves carried over it at less "charges" than other Roads?

You well know, I presume most of your readers well know, the reverse of this is true. My belief is that greater difficulties have been met in no part of this Union, in the construction of any of its numerous Railroads; and I know too, there is no one that requires so much care, labor and expense to keep in operation through the winter as this. The average cost of the construction of other United States Railroads, is not more than $20,000 or $25,000 per mile. The cost of the Western was more than $50,000.

You are aware that the State have advanced a million, and the Stockholders two millions of dollars for the construction of this Road.

If you will turn back to Reports made to the Legislature by active men of Boston, Springfield, and other towns on the line of the road, you will see that, they then succeeded in making the Representatives of the Commonwealth, and such capitalists as embarked largely in this enterprise, believe that, it would give an income equal at least, to common interest. There was no other ground upon which full three fourths of the Senate and the House of Representatives of that day could justify to their constituents their votes to invest in this road a million of dollars for the State, or their afterwards vote to loan to this enterprise four millions more.

They were made to believe—they did believe, that the investment would net interest on this immense outlay. By those Reports you will see how this conviction was produced. The probable amount of merchandise, and number of passengers were stated—and the aggregate amount of receipts made up by calculating the freight at eight cents per ton per mile; and passengers, from 3 3-4 to 4 1-2 cents per mile. Eight cents per ton was the usual charge on other railroads, and it is not much, if any less than that now; while by teams, it is nearly double that sum.

It is said that there has recently been an indignation meeting at Warren. What the measures of that meeting were, I do not know, but suppose they resolved to use all fair means to procure a reduction of charges.

Are not the citizens of Boston, and those who reside on the line of this Road, who own none of its Stock, receiving very great advantages from it, at a very great sacrifice on the part of those who have paid their money for it? Look at the annual Reports to the Legislature; they will show you, that, while other Railroads, of which almost no complaints are made, have for years been yielding from 6 to 8 per. cent dividends—the Western has not yet yielded an income equal to paying the expense of doing the business upon it; having every year since it was opened, involved its owners in an entire loss of *all* income from this immense outlay.

Is it fair, I say, in conclusion, for those who

are deriving such manifest and great benefits at the entire expense and sacrifice of others, to make and spread abroad these complaints "against the present charges of the Western Railroad!" Is it not rather the most cruel injustice?

It is well known in this community that the State and Stockholders in subscribing for this Stock, were actuated only by a generous public spirit, worthy of all praise, in regard to which no parrallel can any where be found. I am sure you will join with me in saying, they do not deserve the return they are receiving at the hands of those, who, as yet, are almost the exclusive recipients of the benefits which these enormous sacrifices have produced.

LIVE AND LET LIVE.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1844.

William Buckminster, Editor.

Railroad Taxes.

A communication will be seen on our first page under this head. We admit it freely, for we are perfectly willing that the public should be possessed of all the facts and of the arguments, pro and con, relating to railroads.

It was a noble enterprize in our citizens, to undertake the arduous task of opening a level road from Worcester to Albany. We have always spoken in favor of the project, and we have ever hoped that the proprietors would receive a compensation more substantial than commendation or applause.

Whether the undertaking will prove an unprofitable business to the projectors, we have no means of knowing; and whether the fares and charges on the route are too high or too low we have no means of judging. We have not yet passed judgment on either; and if we ever do there lies an appeal to a higher court than we have ever pretended to hold.

We did say, "There is much complaint of the present charges on the Western Railroad; and we answered the inquiry as to *the legal right* of the proprietors to tax at will. We went one step farther and gave our humble opinion that the legislature of the Commonwealth ought to have limited the tolls to be demanded, or to have reserved a right to regulate them.

Our correspondent has not attempted to controvert these positions, but he has made a statement of facts showing that the Western Railroad is not a money-making concern, and that a lower rate of toll would be injurious to the interests of the company. On this latter point, however, there is much difference of opinion—and there has been, even among the directors themselves. And we are not yet convinced, by any arguments that we have heard, that the company would lose money, in the long run, by a reduction of its tolls.

Since our editorial of last Saturday appeared, we have fallen on an article from a repectable Boston paper, which not only seems to prove that "there is much complaint of the present charges on the Western Railroad," but also that the company is actually losing money by charging such fares as the present. We call attention to the following:

WESTERN RAILROAD FARE. There is considerable objection to the present rate of fare on this great road. A Western merchant came to Albany a few days since, in company with about 450 passengers, many of whom intended to have come through to Boston, but on learning that the fare was $6,00, a great portion of them went down the river to New York, and the train came on for this city with only about 30 passengers. This, he reports, is an almost daily occurrence. Passengers are taken down the North River at almost any price; therefore it is important to the business of this city that the fare should be put at as low a rate as possible. We hope this subject will be maturely considered by the directors. [Boston Transcript.

Corporators have sometimes been accused of blindness to their own interests; and it may be, possibly, that this Western Company, finding their undertaking a very heavy one, are too anxious for immediate profits for the real interests of the concern.

That the travelling is easier and cheaper than it was in stages and wagons no one can doubt. But it was not to reduce the price of carriage *a little*, that the State lent its credit to a large amount, and gave almost unlimited authority to all the Railroad Companies over farms and gardens, ponds and rivers, and consequently over all other means of conveyance. The public were led to expect that by cutting a level way to Albany a great portion of the trade from the lakes would centre in Massachusetts, and that the fares would be put so low as to secure it.

The Western Railroad will inevitably be a losing concern if the rates are set so high as to drive away travellers and merchandise to other, and cheaper routes; and though shares in other Railroads may pay better than this, the fact furnishes no argument in favor of high tolls, or of granting to Companies the power to assess just what sums they please.—Still our toast is, "Success to the Western Railroad."

NEUTRALITY. The editor of the Massachusetts Ploughman is in favor of the present Tariff, and a short time ago spoke a good werd in its favor. But lest his Democratic subscribers should accuse him of Whigism, he was obliged to put in a saving clause to this effect,—that the great body of both parties, "*as well as the most able Democratic papers*," were not disposed to make war upon this most excellent system, though "*some very small Democratic papers*" were continually railing at it. Now in order to keep up his neutrality, the editor was compelled to make this very gross misstatement, which we are glad to see rebuked by the Concord Freeman. The Freeman candidly acknowledges the fact, and glories in it, that its party is opposed to the Tariff. We wish the Ploughman would point out those able Democratic papers who favor the Tariff. We do not think it can mention a single one. [Lowell Journal.

☞ Probably nothing short of swinging our hat and crying out weekly, "Henry Clay! Henry Clay!"—"Down with the *Loco Focos!*" would please our mild and candid friend of the Journal. He well knows that for many years we have been uniformly in favor of a higher rate of duties than that which Mr. Clay and Mr. Calhoun agreed on in the compromise act. For it was under *that act* that our country has suffered so much. Under *that act* we did not collect revenue enough to pay the current expenses of the government; and in consequence of *that act* we imported too much from Europe—more than we could pay for—more than the amount of our exports.

Our Lowell friend seems to forget that the present tariff was not a strict party measure, that the Whigs could not possibly carry it in the House, that J. Q. Adams voted against it, and that no less than twenty of the Democratic party voted for it, and thus carried it by a majority of one. Now he finds it very convenient to call it a Whig tariff, and to persuade the public that every Democrat in the state is opposed to it, though he, at times, pretends to deprecate the idea of making the tariff a party question.

The Democratic member from Middlesex voted for this tariff, and both the Democratic members from Massachusetts recently voted against disturbing it this session. The leading Democratic paper of New England, the Boston Post, shows no disposition to make war on the tariff, and it has long advocated the principle of maintaining it high enough to give an adequate revenue.

All who go abroad and mingle with the great body of the people (not for party purposes) know that the tariff is very generally acknowledged to operate well. Then why attempt to set the community by the ears by a partizan yell? Why attempt to make such an important national concern the foot ball of party? Why not be honest and give credit where credit is due?

BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

On the first instant the whigs unanimously nominated Henry Clay of Kentucky as their candidate for the presidency—and, on the third ballot, Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, Vice President.

On the first ballot the vote stood—

T. Frelinghuysen,	101
John Davis,	83
Millard Fillmore, N. Y.	53
John Sargent, Pa.	38

On the third trial—

T. Frelinghuysen,	155
John Davis,	78
Millard Fillmore,	40

The Philadelphia Chronicle says as soon as this result was declared the opposers of Mr. F. immediately came forward and declared they would unanimously support him for Vice President. Judge Spencer of New York presided at the meeting.

THE NEW POST OFFICE BILL. The Senate has passed this bill after many amendments by 29 to 14—it will now go to the House.

The rates provided by this bill are, for every single letter, 30 miles, 3 cents—100 miles, 5 cents—300 miles, 10 cents—over 300 miles, 15 cents.—Double and quadruple letters in proportion. Drop letters 2 cents. Newspapers not over 1,900 square inches to be sent by publishers 30 miles free of postage—100 miles, half a cent postage—over 100 miles, one cent. On larger papers the same rates as on pamphlets &c.

How are post masters to be paid for taking charge of newspapers? Why not let them have the small pittance of a half cent without compelling them to divide such sums with the government? Why trouble them to keep records of all the newspapers that are sent to their offices? Their labors are doubled for the purpose of securing the half of a half cent to the revenue.

☞ The Worcester Spy is surprised to see such an article as we wrote last week on *Railroad fares*, and says; "We should not have expected it from a man of his good common sense." The Spy then goes into a comparison of profits on this and on other routes, and defends the raising of the fares on the ground of the propriety of making some dividends to the stockholders; but one great question is, will you increase the dividends by demanding high tolls?

MANUFACTURES IN FRAMINGHAM. We are informed from the best authority that at two Factories, the Saxonville and the Carpet Factory of Mr. W. H. Knight, TWENTY THOUSAND DOLLARS are paid *monthly* for wages to the workmen. Many of these workmen are erecting neat little cottages on small lots of land that they have purchased in the vicinity of these factories.

ILLINOIS CANAL. Some of the New York bond holders who are anxious to secure the success of the project for completing the Illinois and Michigan Canal, have secured the services of Col. Oakley, who proceeds to Europe by the Acadia to assist in the pending negotiations with the European lenders. We hope he will succeed in raising the credit of Illinois.

☞ Mr. W. M. Shute, has a large and fashionable assortment of Hats, Caps, Ladies' Fur Goods, Gloves, Umbrellas, &c., manufactured and for sale at 173 Washington street. Those in want of such articles should give him a call, as he offers to render satisfaction for any thing that does not prove as good as recommended by him.

FIRES IN THE WOODS. Our friends are cautioned against setting fires near the woods at this season of the year. There is now quite enough to do so much mischief, there being nothing green on the surface to impede the progress of the flames.

FIRE IN THE WOODS. Capt. A. Moore, of Concord, informs us that about 200 acres of woodland, the property of Cyrus Hubbard, Abiel Wheeler and others, on Fairhaven Hill, was burnt over on Monday last Loss estimated at $2,000.

☞ The steamer Acadia, Capt. Ryrie, left East Boston on Wednesday, at three P. M. with 84 passengers for Liverpool and 9 for Halifax. The mail contains over 30,000 letters and several tons of newspapers.

☞ The Legislature of Pennsylvania has at length agreed to lay a tax sufficient to pay the interest on her State debt. This looks well—repudiation must be unpopular, at length, in every State.

☞ The Post says butter has advanced to one dollar a pound in Baltimore—we cannot understand whether this story is for farmers or for politicians.

☞ Counterfeit ten dollar bills of the Suffolk Bank, stereotype plate, dated 1836, have been in circulation in New York for a few days past.

☞ A tee-totaller on the point of drinking, was warned that he had *signed* the pledge. "Yes," said he, "but all *signs* fail in a dry time."

☞ Mr. J. L. L. F. Warren, 1 Tremont Temple, has a large variety of Fruit Trees, Rose Bushes, &c., just received in fine order.

☞ Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren have both come out fully on the subject of the Annexation of Texas to the United States, and both are opposed to it at the present time—both think it would be inconsistent with our relations with Mexico, and would be a violation of subsisting treaties.

Mr. Van Buren gets over the constitutional objection without winking; and as to Mr. Jefferson's scruples on this score, he has an internal surmise that Mr. J. must have changed his mind before he died.

Mr. Clay totally objects to adding more countries to ours, north or south, with a view to shift the balance in our government. He thinks if Texas were annexed and divided into states there would be nearly as many free states made out of it as slave states.

The New York Journal of Commerce makes the following remarks.

MR. VAN BUREN ON THE ANNEXATION. We publish to-day, a long letter from Mr. Van Buren on the subject of annexing Texas to the United States. He sees nothing unconstitutional in the proposed annexation, but maintains that it would be unjust towards Mexico, and a violation of the faith of nations. He therefore, like Mr. Clay, is opposed to the annexation *at present*; but holds himself non-committal in regard to the future. As his objections, so far as expressed in this letter, rest chiefly upon the opposition of Mexico, so if that opposition should be withdrawn, he would then—go for annexation, or against it as he might deem expedient. The *will of the people* would very much influence his course in the premises. This is the substance of the letter, as we understand it. The question has evidently puzzled both him and Mr. Clay. They must say something,—but it was very difficult to know what. If they were to go decidedly against annexation, now or hereafter, they would lose the votes of the South; if decidedly for it, without further delay, they would endanger their prospects at the North.

VIRGINIA ELECTION. From the late returns it seems the Whigs have gained a number of members in the districts heard from. It seems to be agreed that they will have a majority in the House of Delegates, and possibly in joint ballot, though not half the State is yet heard from. Mr. Goggin is elected in the district made vacant by the appointment of Mr. Gilmer to the cabinet. A Democrat is elected in Mr. Wise's district.

☞ The Connecticut Legislature met on Wednesday, at New Haven. The House chose Mr. McCurdy Speaker, Whig, by a majority of thirteen. R. S. Baldwin was elected Governor by the Legislature in joint ballot, as there was no election by the people.

☞ Two sheds and 1600 cords of wood were burnt at Dalton, on the Western Railroad, on Monday. The fire was communicated from the engine.

HAY MARKET. There was but one load of hay on the stand yesterday at eleven. Holders will raise their prices in this dry weather.

☞ Redding & Co. 8 State street, have a new supply of Harper's Pictorial Bible, and the latest Magazines and Periodicals of every kind.

A NEW SPIRIT OF THE AGE is the title of a volume containing many particulars of William and Mary Howitt, Dr. Pusey, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Martineau, Sir E. Bulwer, Dickens and other English authors. Pp. 364, price 25 cents.—Published by Harper & Brothers, and for sale by William D. Ticknor & Co.

A RAILROAD CONVENTION. The convention in Greenfield on the 22d. inst. was one of the most respectable and enthusiastic ever convened in the country. Almost every town in the county was represented in the convention, and numerous delegates were present from Northampton, Springfield, and other river towns south of Franklin. The proceedings were characterised by great unanimity, strong feeling, and a settled determination to carry into execution the object of the convention, viz: the construction of a railroad from Greenfield to Northampton.

Efficient measures were adopted for commencing the work in earnest and carrying it steadily forward to its completion. The books are now opened, and a survey is to be commenced immediately under the supervision of Mr. A. W. Hoyt of Deerfield.

It is estimated that $225,000 will construct the road and put the cars in motion. It is further estimated that if $150,000 can be raised in the towns along the line, the rest can be obtained from the cities without difficulty, or at any rate by mortgaging the road; $60,000 have already been raised in Greenfield and Deerfield. It is evident that the remaining $90,000 must chiefly be made up in comparatively small sums, say of from $100 to $1500, says the Franklin Democrat.

The new Post Office Bill makes one sheet *or* a quarter of an ounce, a single letter. We had the curiosity to weigh a half quire of common American letter paper, and found the weight three and a half ounces, or more than a quarter of an ounce to each sheet. A half quire of the lightest French letter paper weighed one ounce, or three sheets to the quarter of an ounce. So it would seem that with common paper a bank note cannot be enclosed in a single letter, but it may in well made paper. [Journal of Com.

BACKING OUT FROM A RESCUE. It was at the tavern of Aaron Sias, Somersworth, N. H., adjoining South Berwick, that Constable Byrnes arrested Wesley P. Clay, the principal of the gang engaged in passing counterfeit tens on the Suffolk Bank. When Byrnes touched him on the shoulder, and said—"You are my prisoner," Clay's associates crowded round the officer with the intent of effecting a rescue; but they scattered like chaff before the blast, when Byrnes presented his six-barrelled pistol, with its circle of caps, shining out ready for action.

A NEW TREATY. The Madisonian of Saturday says that the President has received the treaty, which it has been reported has lately been negociated by Mr. Wheaton, our Minister at Berlin, with the German Customs Union. The Madisonian says that by this treaty the duty on tobacco will be reduced to about one-fourth the amount heretofore charged, and the duty on Cottons, Rice and Lard will be almost, if not quite, removed.

VILLAINY. Some persons removed one of the rails from the Railroad, about seven miles this side of New Bedford on Monday—thus greatly endangering the lives of the passengers. Fortunately the next train passed over the place, as by a mitacle, without damage, except that the rear car went off the track, causing a brief delay. Three men, named Haskell, Ryder and Cummings, have been apprehended on suspicion of having perpetrated this diabolical act.

FROM FLORIDA. There had been a long drought at Key West, and the inhabitants had no water fit for use. At the superior court of Alachua county, William S. Harris, tried for murder, was found guilty of manslaughter, and was sentenced to *one day's imprisonment*. The Tropical Plant well remarks, that "such a verdict does no credit to the jurisprudence of the country."

IMPORTANT FROM HAYTI. Advices received at Charleston by way of St. Thomas, state that the negroes have broken into Aux Cayes and murderd the whites and colored—that the President, Herard, is killed. Four hundred persons have taken refuge in Jamaica. In Port au Prince a similar attempt as at Aux Cayes was hourly apprehended.

The wife of the Rev. Mr. Wakefield, postmaster in Cumberland, a few days since, gave birth to 3 fine boys. The Providence Herald says the mother is doing well, and the children are alive and kicking, in good order, with a fair prospect of being reared.

A man in New Orleans went into a room where a Mr. Truxillo was sleeping upon a bed, with his son beside him, and cut the pocket from Mr. T.'s pantaloons, which he had on, containing $300, and escaped without alarming any one.

WOBURN BRANCH RAILROAD. The Lowell Railroad Co., at their special meeting held on the 29th ult, voted to build the branch from South Woburn to Woburn Centre—estimated cost, $35,000.

At the Orange county circuit, New York, the jury, in the case of Jacob Lee vs. James A. Brown, in an action for seduction of plaintiff's daughter, gave a verdict of $1000 against defendant.

TRIAL OF MR. DORR. After exhausting nearly the whole of the fifth venire, a jury was at length empannelled, and four witnesses were examined on Tuesday morning.

Charles Ryder, Parker Cummings, and David D. Chase, charged with removing a rail from the railroad in Freetown, have been committed at New Bedford, for want of $1200 bail.

A young man named John Williams has been arrested in Philadelphia with about $3000 of fraudulent notes on New York banks in his possession.

There is a report that John C. Spencer is to appointed Minister to Russia, in place of Col. Todd, who is to be recalled.

During the present session of Congress, *eleven* announcements of the death of members have been made.

Cummins, who cut his wife's throat in New Orleans, has since cut his own, and is dead.

THE TREATY WITH TEXAS.

In Senate of the United States.

APRIL 22, 1844.

Read the first and second times, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in confidence for the use of the Senate.

A TREATY OF ANNEXATION.

Concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April, 1844.

We omit the preamble.

Art. I. The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people and every department of its Government, cedes to the United States all of its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the said United States as one of their Territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other Territories. This cession includes all public lots and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments, and accoutrements, archives and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty.

Art. II. The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States.

Art. III. All titles and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid.

Art. IV. The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the other Territories of the United States, as far as they may be applicable; subject, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper to make. It is understood between the parties, that, if in consequence of the mode in which lands have been surveyed in Texas, or from previous grants and locations, the sixteenth section cannot be applied for the purpose of education, Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere. And it is also further understood, that, hereafter, the books, papers, and documents of the General Land Office of Texas shall be deposited and kept at such place in Texas as the Congress of the United States shall direct.

Art. V. The United States assume and agree to pay the public debt and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith or credit of her Government may be bound at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; which debts and liabilities are estimated not to exceed, in the whole, ten millions of dollars, to be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter stated.

The payment of the said three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be made at the Treasury of the United States, within ninety days after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, as follows: Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Frederick Dawson, of Baltimore, or his executors, on the deliverance of that amount of ten per cent. bonds of Texas; one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be required, in the redemption of the exchequer bills which may be in circulation at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which, together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein ceded, and the net revenue for the same, are hereby pledged.

Art. VI. In order to ascertain the full amount of the debts and liabilities herein assumed, and the legality and validity thereof, four commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, Texas, within the period of six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and may continue in session not exceeding twelve months, unless the Congress of the United States should prolong the time. They shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they are not directly or indirectly interested in said claims at the time, and will not be during their continuance in office; and the said oath shall be recorded with their proceedings. * * * * * *

[Here is a provision in case of death, &c. of the Commissioner.]

Art. VII. Until further provisions shall be made, the laws of Texas, as now existing, shall remain in force, and all executive and judicial officers of Texas, except the President, Vice President, and heads of departments, shall retain their offices, with all power and authority appertaining thereto, and the [illegible] shall in all respects as now established and organized.

Art. VIII. Immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint a commissioner, who shall proceed to Texas and receive the transfer of the territory thereof and all the archives and public property and other things herein conveyed, in the name of the United States. He shall exercise all executive authority in said territory necessary to the proper execution of the laws, until otherwise provided.

Art. IX. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratifications exchanged at the city of Washington, in six months from the date hereof, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of the Republic of Texas, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of annexation, and have hereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done at Washington, the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

J. C. CALHOUN, [Seal.]
ISAAC VAN ZANDT, [Seal.]
J. PINCKNEY HENDERSON, [Seal.]

The Treaty is accompanied by a message from the President setting forth the great advantages to be derived from it. It is rather a singular fact that the first appearance of this treaty in public was in the New York Evening Post.—The editor found it on his table!

WESTERN RAILROAD.	Receipts for the week ending April 27:—	
	1844.	1843.
Passengers,	$6501	$6101
Freight, &c.,	6805	4403
Total,	$13,306	$9,504

Western freight—carried *through* from Boston to Albany.

4 months, 1843,	- -	- 614 tons.
4 " 1844,	- -	- 1714 "

GOLD! GOLD!! Messrs. L. M. Wiley & Co., merchants in Pearl street, shewed us, yesterday, several lumps of gold which a poor man had ploughed up in his field near Charlotte, in North Carolina. Some of the pieces will weigh a pound. The aggregate value of the whole is more than a thousand dollars. The gold appears to be as if it had been spilled carelessly, when in a molten state. The pieces are sent here under the impression that they might be wanted for cabinets. The largeness and richness of these lumps of gold is to be attributed entirely to the Tariff of 1842. [Jour. of Com.

ACCIDENT. We learn from the Journal, that Wednesday forenoon, John Wheeler, of Concord, Mass., a young man about twenty years of age, while writing at a desk in the fourth story of No. 44 Congress street, accidentally stepped backwards, and fell through an open trap-door to the street entry below, a distance of fifty or sixty feet, injuring himself most severely. It is feared that the accident will prove fatal.

NO WONDER MEN FAIL. At a ball in New York a few evenings since, a certain young lady, not having the fear of brankruptcy before her eyes, wore a dress which cost $560. It was of silk velvet, royal purple, bound with gold lace, and the diamonds with which the clasps of the bracelets were studed, were estimated to be worth at least $3,000.

TO FALL RIVER. A steam propellor of 300 tons was launched, on Saturday, from the yard of W. H. Brown, called the Eudora. She is to run regularly between the flourishing village of Fall River and the flourishing village of New York.

The Providence Journal says that the Mechanics' Mill in Thompson, Ct., was injured by fire on Friday last, to the amount of some 2 or $3,000.

A carpenter's shop was destroyed by fire on Tuesday evening at East Cambridge—probably the work of an incendiary.

The mechanics and laborers of Lowell are endeavoring to establishing the ten hour system.

The revenue bill has passed both branches of the Pennsylvania legislature.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THURSDAY, April 18.

SENATE. After the reading of the journal the death of the Hon. Peter A. Bossiere, was announced by Senator Johnson; and, after the adoption of the usual resolutions, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, 12 o'clock.

HOUSE. After reading the journal of yesterday, Mr. Adams asked to be excused from serving on the Select Committee to investigate the difficulty which took place the day before yesterday. The excuse was granted and Mr. Hudson was substituted for him. Mr. Sidell then arose, and in a most feeling and affecting manner, announced the demise of his colleague, the Hon. Peter A. Bossiere; and, after the adoption of the usual resolutions on such occasions, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, April 26.

The day was occupied with the funeral of Mr. Bossiere and no legislative business was transacted.

SATURDAY, April 27.

SENATE. The Senate was not in session.

HOUSE. Mr. Dromgoole moved a resolution to terminate debate on Mr. McKay's Tariff bill on Monday, 6th proximo at 4 P. M.

Mr. Brodhead (from Pa.) moved *to lay the resolution on the table:* carried—Yeas 88, Nays 83.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Union, to resume the consideration of the bill.

Mr. Belser entered into Constitutional argument against the Protective System, and against its expediency and justice.

Mr. Brodhead made a speech in favor of the Protective Tariff.

TUESDAY, April 30.

THE SENATE was uncommonly thin on account of the Baltimore Convention. Mr. Fairfield presented the credentials of John M. Niles, senator elect from Connecticut, and stated that Mr. N. was ready to be qualified.

Mr. Jarnagin said he might protest against the step without some farther explanation. The gentleman had been here for some time and had not offered to take his seat. It was known to all that he had labored under an affliction of Providence, and it was due to the gentleman himself to enter into some inquiry on the subject.

Mr. Fairfield said he had lodged in the same house with Mr. Niles for some weeks past, and he had been acquainted with him formerly. He could safely say he was as well qualified as any member of this body.

It was finally agreed to appoint a Committee of Inquiry into his election, and his capacity to take a seat here.

The Senate spent the day in the consideration of private bills.

IN THE HOUSE. A resolution was proposed fixing the 8th day of May for the termination of the debate on the Tariff. But it was objected to, and was not insisted upon.

The debate was prosecuted by Mr. Albert Smith, of N. Y., Mr. Linn Boyd, and Mr. Smith of Indiana, and others.

Mr. Clay was in the Capitol to-day, and looked in good health.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.

In the Senate, the morning hour was occupied in the presentation of memorials from every section of the country in favor of the immediate Annexation of Texas; which was all the business done at the time our paper went to press.

The House took up the resolution of Mr. Brodhead, to stop all debate on the tariff on Wednesday, the 8th of May, and Mr. Dromgoole moved to amend it by inserting Monday next; and the previous question was demanded, and seconded by the following vote: yeas 71.

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Dromgoole, and the yeas and nays were demanded and ordered, and the following is the result: yeas 38, nays 101. The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. McKay then moved a suspension of the rules for the House to resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union to take up the Tariff bill; which was agreed to, Mr. Adams took the chair, and the Committee took up the Tariff bill.—Mr. Bidlack, then finished his remarks in favor of the protective policy; and he was followed by Mr. Buffington on the same side of the question. The discussion was going on at the time our Reporter left the House. [Madisonian.

POLICE COURT.

A NATURAL BUILT ROW. On Saturday, in Hanover street, a small lad, named Stone, threw a handful of sand into the face of Thomas P. Hill, cab-driver—not an unnatural trick for a thoughtless and mischievous boy. Hill, after brushing the sand out of his face and eyes, got off from his cab, chased the boy, and, when he caught him, he commenced lashing him with his whip: all very natural, too. A respectable, stout and substantial citizen, who witnessed the flagellation, called upon Hill to desist: all natural again. But Hill did not heed the call, and then the indignant citizen put a sudden stop to the whipping, by giving Hill a most potential right-hander in the eye, which turned the circumjacent parts as blue as indigo: violent, yet natural still.

Yesterday Hill made a complaint for an assault: another natural consequence. The defendant admitted giving the blow; said he was not in the habit of striking people, and therefore did not know exactly the proper degree of force to exert to prevent a man from horse-hipping a very small boy.

In summing up the case, his honor the judge very "truthfully" remarked, that the boy had done an act which very naturally led to all the evil which subsequently ensued. He was disposed to make great allowance for the defendant, but it was necessary to impose a small fine, as a remembrancer, that when a man meant to do a good deed, he should not do it too strong. So the defendant was fined $2, and costs—all of which was both natural and legal, under the circumstances. The boy's father promptly paid the penalty—an instance of primitive and practical justice somewhat unnatural in a highly civilized state of society.

WEDNESDAY.

ROBBING A FELLOW BOARDER. Peter Fossee was brought up by officer Stratton for stealing $10 from Benjamin White, his room-mate. He confessed the fact, and, in default of bail, was committed to answer at the Municipal court.

PUGNACIOUS. Richmond Stoddard was very much astonished yesterday morning, when he awoke, and found himself in jail. While under the influence of rum, he had assaulted Salamis Drew and Alfred Hamilton. Fined $5 and costs.

Col. Wm. T. Blodget and Mr. Hendricks, surrendered by the Governor of Rhode Island to the Massachusetts authorities, on the requisition of the Executive of Massachusetts, and indicted for breaking into the house of Wm. Crooke, in Bellingham, Mass., in search of suffrage men, have been tried at Dedham, and found guilty. The Judge directed the question of *fact* to be argued, whether it was *necessary* for Rhode Island in *self-defence* to enter the territory of Massachusetts. The question of fact the Jury decided against the defendants, and the defendants took the case by bill of exceptions to the ruling of the Judge, into the Supreme Court of the State of Massachusetts. If that Court decide against the defendants, it will then be carried into the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Bark Eliza, from Zanzibar for Salem, was at St. Helena March 15, and had on board two Arab horses as presents from the Imaun of Muscat to the President of the United States.

We understand the Boston and Maine Railroad have decided to bring their route through Stoneham, Malden, &c., to Charlestown, instead of running it parallel to the Andover turnpike.

A line of permanent fortifications, of the strongest description, is to be forthwith constructed by the British government between St. Johns and Quebec.

The Picayune wishes to know if the Sea Serpent is propelled on the principle of the "screw" or "wriggle."

MARRIAGES.

In this city, on Sunday morning, by Rev. Mr. Gray, Mr Moses W Sherwood, of Union, N J, to Miss Cynthia Briggs, of Boston.

On Tuesday evening, Mr George W Triggs to Miss Dorcas B Cobb.

On Thursday evening, 18th inst, by Rev. Dr. Frothingham, Francis Boot to Elizabeth Otis, daughter of George W Lyman, Esq.

In Charlestown, on Sunday evening, Mr J Winn, of Nantucket, to Miss Roxana Cass, of C.

In West Cambridge, 25th inst, by Rev. Mr. Ware, Capt. Benjamin J Tufts to Susan R Champney, both of Boston.

In Brighton, on Sunday morning last, by Rev. F. A. Whitney, Mr Horace F Mace, of this city, to Miss Charlotte Porter, of Brighton.

In Concord, on Thursday last, by the Rev. B. Frost, Mr Charles W Goodnow to Miss Mary Augusta Moore.

In Dorchester, 25th inst, Mr Joseph P Raymond, of Boston, to Miss Ann Jane, daughter of John Tileston, Esq, of D.

In Medford, on Tuesday evening, Mr George H Lemist, of Boston, to Miss Rebecca H, daughter of Samuel Train, Esq.

In Lincoln, on Thursday evening last, Mr Ephraim Jones to Miss Eliza Brown, both formerly of Boston.

In Bellingham, April 25th, by Rev. N. G. Lovell, Mr Walter D Stowe to Miss Lurania Holbrook. [The bridegroom must be a happy man, and generous, too, if we may judge by the rich loaf of wedding cake sent to us at Framingham.

In Acton, April 11, by Rev Mr Woodbury, Mr. Almon Wright, of Troy, NH, to Mrs Hannah R Fletcher, of Acton.

In Boxborough, Fast Day, by the Rev Mr Farnsworth, Mr Barzillai B Williams of Groton, to Miss Martha Ann Hazard, of B. April 14, by the Rev Mr Farnsworth, Mr Martin Hayward to Miss Mary H Wright, eldest daughter of Mr Joel Wright.

In Somerworth, NH., Samuel Clark, Esq, to Miss Elizabeth Briard.

In Mount Washington, Ky, April 16, Mr John Humphries, a veteran of the revolution, aged 94, to Miss Susan Ross, aged 15.

In New York, 18th inst, by Rev. Dr. Dewey, Jackson Wheeler to Frances Czarina, only daughter of Josiah Pierce, Esq, all of that city.

DEATHS.

In this city, on Monday night last, of apoplexy, suddenly, Benjamin B. Appleton, Esq, aged 63.

30th ult, Mr John Pine, 58.

On Wednesday morning, William Henry Bluxome, 10 years and 5 months.

On Friday evening, Mrs Emily Augusta, wife of Cyrus Child, 25.

25th inst, Sarah Louisa, daughter of Lebbeus Stetson Jr, 5 years and 23 days.

In Sterling, April 28th, Miss Lucinda, daughter of Mr Richard Hildreth, aged 20 years.

In Salem, Mrs Martha L, wife of Joseph S Cabot, Esq.

In Dedham, April 26, Reuben G. Trescott, 27.

In Portsmouth, NH, April 23, Mr Daniel Story, 64, for many years agent of the Eastern Stage Company at Portsmouth, and since Ticket Master at the Railroad Depot; he dropped down and suddenly expired.

In Wayland, April 23, Noah Harrington, formerly of Boston, 67.

In Weymouth, on Monday morning, Capt Joseph Pratt, 65.

In Salem, Mrs Mary Bowditch, 88, widow of the late Capt John Bowditch.

In Ipswich, Mrs Caroline, wife of Rev Sewell Coburn, 28, formerly of Salem.

In Dedham, April 27, William Francis Strong, aged four years, one month.

In Sherburne, 14th inst, Nathan, son of Nathan Grout, 15.

In Boxborough, March 25, suddenly, Huldah Augusta, oldest child of Mr John Fletcher, aged 10 years. She was a lovely and interesting child, a member of the Sabbath School, a good scholar, beloved by her schoolmates and companions, and greatly endeared to all who knew her.

In Southampton, April 9, Asahel Chapman, Esq, 74; for several years he represented the town in the General Court.

In Somerset, Mass, 26th ult, William Ackerson, Jr, 32, of Cambridgeport.

In Rochester, Mass, 24th ult, Mr Levi Gurney, a pensioner of the revolution, 97.

In Athol, 6th ult, Rev David Goddard, Jr, 31.

In Bedford, April 20, of consumption, Mrs Mary S, wife of Capt Rufus Merrill, aged 43.

In Kennebunk, Me, Mr Benjamin Evans, formerly of Somersworth, NH, 100, a revolutionary pensioner.

Number of Deaths in this City, for the week ending April 27th, 41; Males, 21; Females, 20.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the two weeks ending April 27th, 1844.

[Kept at Framingham, for the Ploughman.]

DAILY AVERAGE FROM FOUR OBSERVATIONS.

Days.	Thermom.	Wind.	Weather.
14	70	WSW	Fair,
15	57	[illegible]	Cloudy,
16	54½	NE S	Cloudy,
17	54½	W NW	Cloudy,
18	40	E NE SE	Fair,
19	48	S SW E	Fair,
20	47	NE NNE	Cloudy,
21	51	NE	Cloudy.
22	59	N E	Cloudy, slight rain,
23	54	SE E NE	Cloudy,
24	59	S W W	Fair, cloudy, rain,
25	59	W	Fair,
26	54	SW N NE	Cloudy, rain.
27	44	NE E S	Cloudy.

Highest temperature, 14th, at 1 P. M., 86 degrees.
Lowest temperature, 18th, at 5 A. M., 30 degrees.
Average for the twos week, 54 degrees.
Water which fell in the week. 5-16ths of an inch.

SALE OF STOCKS AT AUCTION—WEDNESDAY.

[BY STEPHEN BROWN.]

25	shares	Boston & Mississippi Land Co. $176 per sh—13¼ do do do, 209 a 210 per sh—par 1000.
26	"	Boston & New York Chickasaw Land Co. $42 per sh.
123	"	Ocean Insurance Co., balance due, $6¼ per sh.
2	"	Saco Water Power Co. par.
1	"	Salisbury Manuf. Co. 952½—par 1000.
2	"	Hamilton Manuf. Co. 8¼ adv.
3	"	York Manuf. Co. 15¾ a 16¼ adv.
2	"	Lawrence Manuf. Co. 8¼ adv.
1	"	Boot Cotton Mills Co. 10 adv.
7	"	Globe Bank, 2½ adv.
4	"	Eagle Bank, 1¼ adv.
8	"	Massachusetts Bank, 95½ per ct.
75	"	Granite Bank, $93¾ per sh.
50	"	Neponset Bank, div off, $81 per sh.
20	"	Suffolk Ins. Co. 2½ adv.
1	"	Boston & Maine Railroad, 3½ adv.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Days length
Sunday, May 5	4 49	7 3	10 48	14 14
Monday,	4 48	7 4	11 35	14 16
Tuesday,	4 47	7 5	morn	14 18
Wednesday,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Spring Style Hats.

Of every variety of style and quality, from $2 00 to 5 00. Also —CAPS, STOCKS, GLOVES and UMBRELLAS. The readers of this paper are respectfully invited to examine my extensive stock before they purchase. WHOLESALE ROOMS, *second* and *third* stories. Old stand, 173 Washington street.

May 4, 1844. 6w WM. M. SHUTE.

Nourse's Churn.

THE Subscriber is manufacturing a few of the above Churns, which he has for sale at his shop. This Churn has been well tested the past season, and found to be one of the best kind now in use.

Also, small Float Churns, suitable for Mechanics or others who keep but one or two cows.

B. B. NOURSE,

May 4, 1844. tJly1 Marlboro', Mass.

Fruit Trees.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF FRUIT TREES for sale, consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Quince, Cherry, Peach, &c.—Likewise Grape Vines of various kinds.—Also, Gooseberries and Currants, and Quicks, three years old, for live fences; all of the best and most approved kind, selected with the greatest care, and budded and engrafted on Seedling Stocks.

Prices according to quality.

THOS. JOHNSON.

Chelsea, May 4, 1844. 1m

For Sale,

A valuable FARM in Stoughton, situated about one mile from the Centre Village, containing 28 acres; 8 acres woodland, remainder suitably divided into pasturage, tillage, and mowing; a 4 acre meadow, which, from its contiguity with a sand hill, can easily be brought into fine English mowing. The pasturing lots are watered by several never failing springs. There are 150 apple trees on the place, mostly grafted to choice fruit, two-thirds of them in a bearing state, 30 peach trees, 20 fine young cherry trees, and a number of young and thrifty pear trees.

The Buildings are a large single House, convenient and in excellent repair; a new Barn, sufficiently large for the farm, with a cellar under the whole, and a shed from the House to the Barn, containing a wood and carriage house. There is a well of fine water in the house.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber on the premises. JONA. BATTLES.

Stoughton, May 4. eoptf

Beautiful Roses.

FLORAL SALOON AND SEED STORE, NO. 1 TREMONT TEMPLE. Just received by the bark Hersilia, at this port, and the Gladiator, at New York, from London,

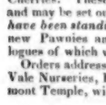
1000 most beautiful ROSES, including the most superb and rarest varieties; among them are white and red Moss Roses, Tree Roses, &c. &c., in first rate order for immediate planting. Also, by the same arrivals, a most superb assortment of FRUIT TREES, containing the best varieties of Pears, Plums and Cherries. These trees are in the very best condition, and may be set out with more safety *than those which have been standing in the nursery;* New Dahlias, new Pawnies and other rare kinds of plants, catalogues of which will be ready in a few days.

Orders addressed to the subscriber at the Nonantum Vale Nurseries, Brighton, or at the Seed Store in Tremont Temple, will be promptly attended to.

J. L. L. F. WARREN.

May 4, 1844. 2w

Farm for Sale,



Situated in Framingham, one mile west of the Depot, consisting of from 90 to 100 acres of first rate land, suitably divided into mowing, pasturage and woodland, mostly fenced with stone wall, (formerly known as the Hupkins' farm) with a good House, Woodshed, Barn and Shed, Chaise house, *and other outbuildings in complete repair, with a variety* of fruit trees in a bearing state. Any part of the land from 40 acres to the whole, can be had with the buildings. One half of the purchase money can remain on mortgage a number of years if desired.

For further particulars apply to WM. BUCKMINSTER, Esq., Editor of the Ploughman, or to TIMOTHY DAVIS, or to the Subscriber near the premises.

MOSES EDGELL.

Framingham, April 23, 1844. tf ap27

Just Published,

THE AMATEUR'S SONG BOOK, containing a large collection of Sentimental, National and Comic Songs, set to Music. viz :—The first treble and bass, price 25 cts.

Also, the following Musical works.

	price single.
Musician's Companion, first part,	$1,00
second do	1,00
Instrumental Musician, No. 1,	50
do do do 2,	50
do do do 3,	50
School for the Flute,	50
do do do Violin,	50
do do do Clarionet,	50
do do do Fife,	50
do do do Flageolet,	50
Preceptor do do Semitoned Accordion,	50
do do do Common do	37½

Published and sold by E. HOWE, Jr., 7 Cornhill, Boston. ap27

LOOK AT THIS!

DRAPER AND TAILOR.

THE Subscriber acquaints his friends in the vicinity of WALTHAM and at a distance, that he has opened a large

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

over the Post Office in Waltham.

Complete suits can be furnished at from 16 to 30 dollars, and all other garments in proportion.

Gentlemen in the habit of visiting the city would do well to give me a trial before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. All Garments warranted to give satisfaction. BENJAMIN THOMPSON.

Waltham, April 27, 1844.

Notice

IS hereby given, that the subscriber has been duly appointed Administrator to the estate of TIMOTHY BANCROFT,

late of Reading, in the county of Middlesex, yeoman, deceased, intestate, and has taken upon himself that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons, having demands upon the estate of the said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to JAMES BANCROFT, Admr.

Reading, April 23, 1844. 3w* ap27

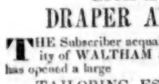
English Studies.

RECEIVED by the steamer Acadia,—Works of Hazlitt, Chaucer, Shakspeare, Campbell, Wordsworth, Edgeworth, Milton, Moore, Walpole, Coleridge, Beaumont and Fletcher, Southey, Cowper. The Reproof of Brutus; Hampden in the 19th century; Essays of Elia; Chess Studies; Harmony of the Gospel; Wilson's Concessions; Unitarianism Defended; Unitarianism Refuted; Biographical Dictionary, 6 vols.; Porter's Progress of the Nation; Gray's Elegy; Maunder's Treasury of History; Extracts for Schools and Families; The Tree Lifter, 8 vo; Speeches in Parliament; Campbell's Life of Petrarch, 2 vols, 8vo; Talbot's Faust, 8vo, &c. &c. &c. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 134 Washington street. ap27

Revolt of the Bees.

THIS day received, The Revolt of the Bees.—"On observing that the instinct of those little animals had surpassed the intelligence of man, I said within myself, 'Happy were it for the societies of the human race, did they possess the wisdom of those of bees!' and I began to form wishes in behalf of my country.—ST. PIERRE. Third edition, 16mo. For sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. ap27

Ploughs and Grass Seeds.



A full assortment of Prouty & Co's Improved Ploughs, which are warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Also, a large lot of GRASS SEED, of superior quality, for sale at Boston prices, by

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, March 16, 1844. tf

Guardian's Sale at Auction.

Middlesex ss. *April* 15, 1844.

BY order of the Judge of Probate, within and for the County of Middlesex, I shall cause to be sold at Public Auction on THURSDAY, the sixteenth day of May next, at once o'clock in the afternoon, at the late dwelling house of EBENEZER LOKER, late of Wayland in said County, deceased, in said Wayland, so much of the real estate of Joseph J. Loker of said Wayland, formerly of East Sudbury, so called, a non compus mentis person, as will raise the sum of thirteen hundred and twelve dollars and twenty cents, for the payment of his just debts and expenses of guardianship.

Said estate consists of the following tracts or parcels of land, situate in said Wayland, viz: A tract of land in the southerly part of said Wayland, containing about seven acres of meadow and upland, bounded northerly, easterly and westerly by land now or late of Ebenezer Loker, deceased; southerly by land now or late of John Loker; being land which Hulah Loker conveyed to Oliver Loker by deed recorded in the Registry of Deeds for said County, book 159, page 204.

Also a tract of meadow land containing about two acres, bounded north on land late of said Oliver; westerly on land now or late of Jonathan Parmenter; southerly on land now or late of Reuben Willis; easterly on Loker's pond, so called; being the same land which John Cutting conveyed to said Oliver.

Also a tract of meadow land, containing four acres and twenty rods, in Bow meadow, so called, bounded southerly by the meadow now or late of Ephraim Smith; westerly on an old ditch; northerly on meadow land now or late of Samuel Brigham, and easterly by Sudbury River, being land conveyed to said Oliver by David Smith's deed dated the 12th day of July, A. D. 1804.

Also a tract of land containing about four and a half acres, bounded northerly by land of Samuel Rice, southerly by land of Willard Loker; southeasterly by land of Josiah Damon; westerly by land of Willard Loker and by land of Samuel Rice, and easterly by land of Collins Damon, being land which descended to said Oliver from his father John Loker, deceased.

Also a tract, one undivided half of land, containing five acres, and once held in common by said Oliver, with one John Loker, bounded westerly by land now or late of Jonathan Parmenter, southerly by land now or late of one Hayward, easterly on Sudbury River, and northerly by land once owned by said Oliver.

Also, a barn standing on land of John Loker, deceased, near the house of the said Ebenezer Loker, deceased.

All said estate was conveyed by said Oliver Loker to the said Joseph J. Loker by mortgage deed, and is now held by said Joseph J. Loker by virtue of a judgement of Court and possession had and taken for condition broken on said mortgage last named and the writ of possession duly executed.

Also, a tract of land containing about five acres of land on Overthrow Hill, so called, bounded northerly by land occupied by Josiah Smith, southerly by land of Jacob Leadbetter, westerly by the road, and easterly by land of William Bemis.

Also, a tract of woodland and meadow situate in *Natick* in said County, containing 17¼ acres more or less, bounded as follows: beginning at the southeast corner of the premises at a stake and stones, thence running northeasterly by land now or late of Ephraim Loker to a stake and stones at a ditch; thence northerly by said ditch to land now or late of Ethiel Jennings; thence westerly by land now or late of said Jennings to a stake and stones; thence southerly by land now or late of said Jennings to a ditch; thence westerly partly on land now or late of said Jennings, and partly on land now or late of Asa Felch; thence southerly by a ditch on land now or late of Levi Felch to the bound first mentioned; or however otherwise bounded any or all said several tracts may be.

☞ All persons desirous of purchasing any or all said estate are respectfully requested to view the same prior to the time of sale.

ap20 to RUFUS BREWER, Guardian.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS.

Ephraim Lord's Cash Tailoring Establishment,

Chambers over the Store of E. H. Warren.

TO the Citizens of Framingham and its vicinity:—As this is the season for procuring Clothing I would call your attention to the fact that Garments are made cheaper at this place than at any other Clothing Store in this vicinity.

Having made an important alteration in my shop, and fitted it up in the most thorough manner I am prepared to furnish garments from fine English, French, German and American Cloths, made up in the best and most fashionable style, at exceedingly low prices.

It is an error of a large number of people in believing that Clothing can be bought cheaper at Boston than in the country.

I will make any description of Garments 25 per cent cheaper than can be obtained at any of the tailoring establishment in Boston, slop shops not excepted, for the plain reason that my expenses for rent are much less than theirs.

The following is a list of my prices:—Dress and Frock Coats, of the most fashionable colors, from $8 to $14, and for the best Coat that can be made $18. *Pants of Cassimere or English Doe Skin,* $4 to $6. Vests—Silk, Satin or Figured Velvet, made up in the most beautiful manner—$3 to $5.

N. B. The Subscriber tenders his sincere thanks for the very liberal patronage hitherto received, and respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

EPHRAIM LORD.

Framingham, April 20th, 1844.

Westboro', April 15, 1844.

THE subscriber has on hand and for sale GRASS SEED.

Eastern Herds Grass, Northern, Western and Southern Clover and Red Top Seed; Seed Oats, a prime article; Northern and Southern Corn.

Corn and Rye Meal; Flour; Potash; Dried Apple; Beans; Pork; Lard; Butter and Cheese.

PLOUGHS,

Of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's manufacture; Plough Points, all kinds; Plough Castings furnished at short notice.

Farming Tools of all kinds.

Childrens' Wagons, all sizes.

A large assortment of WEST INDIA GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

Broadcloths, Pantaloon Cloths and Vestings. A great variety of Thin Goods, for summer wear—All of which is respectfully offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. HIRAM HAVEN.

TAILORING.

Connected with the above is a Tailoring Establishment, superintended by a first rate Cutter, where Coats, Pants and Vests will be cut and made by experienced hands in the most fashionable, thorough and prompt manner. 4w ap20

Ploughs! Ploughs!!

PROUTY & MEARS'S—HITCHCOCK'S—RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON'S

PLOUGHS and CULTIVATORS,

of all sizes, all of which are made in the best manner by experienced workmen. For sale as cheap as can be bought in Boston or elsewhere.

Also, PLOUGH POINTS, of all patterns and sizes most in use, constantly on hand and for sale by

J. L. FLETCHER.

Littleton, April 20, 1844. 6w*

Reid on Ventilation.

ILLUSTRATIONS of the theory and practice of Ventilation, with remarks on Warming, exclusive lighting, and the communication of sound, by David Boswell Reid, M. D., F. R. S. E. &c.—one vol, 8vo, plates. Imported and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., No. 134 Washington, opposite School street. ap27

VERMONT

Herds Grass and Clover Seed,

OF prime quality, just received and for sale by

J. L. FLETCHER.

Littleton, April 20, 1844. 6w*

Buist on the Rose.

THE ROSE MANUAL, containing accurate descriptions of all the finest varieties of Roses, properly classed in their respective families, their character and mode of culture, with directions for their propagation, and the destruction of Insects, with engravings; by Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Florist, 12mo; just published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington street. ap20

Gardening for Ladies,

AND COMPANION TO THE FLOWER GARDEN: By Mrs. Loudon. First American from the third London Edition. Edited by A. J. Downing author of a Treatise on Landscape Gardening, Cottage Residences, &c For sale by

JAMES MUNROE & CO.,

ap20 134 Washington, opposite School St.

Notice.

SAY to your Friend that if he wants to buy the best and cheapest assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, to call at C. H. BARBER'S ONE PRICE CASH STORE, South Framingham, and examine for himself.

South Framingham, April 6, 1844. tf

Bee Hives.

H. G. O. HAWKES has for sale at his dwelling house in South Reading, Bee Hives of a new construction, in which drawers are inserted to secure the honey pure and free from bee bread. They may be seen also at the Warehouse of Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, in this city. 5w ap6

Fresh Garden and Field Seeds,

For 1844.

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,

AT THEIR

Agricultural Warehouse,

AND SEED STORE,

Quincy Hall, South Market St., Boston.

OFFER for sale a choice and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS and GARDEN SEEDS, raised expressly for them by honest and experienced persons, and the whole will be warranted fresh and of the best quality, among which are the following:

GARDEN SEEDS.

Long Orange and Large White Carrots, Early Turnip Rooted, Long Blood and Sugar Beets, Silver Skin, Red, White and Yellow Onions, Early and Late Cabbages, Ruta Baga and other Turnips, Tomato, Egg Plant, Pepper, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Cucumbers, Melons of various kinds, Early and Late Peas, a great variety of Early and Late Beans, Canada, Parker, Dutton, Tuscerora, Early White and Sweet Corn, Lettuce, Radishes, &c., Pot and Sweet-herb Seeds, Earliest Hill and Veto Potatoes. Seeds put up in boxes of various sizes, every kind neatly labelled, with the name and printed directions for its management and cultivation.

*** Dealers supplied on *unusually* low terms.

FIELD SEEDS.

White, Northern, Western and Southern Clover, Herds Grass, Northern and Southern Red Top, Italian Rye Grass, Foul Meadow, Kentucky Blue Grass, Millet, Spring Rye, Spring and Winter Wheat, Buckwheat, Barley, Bedford Oats, &c., all of the first quality, wholesale and retail.

Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Grape Vines, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, Dahlias and Roses supplied from the first Nurseries in the vicinity.

Agricultural and Garden Implements, the best and most extensive assortment to be found in any establishment in the United States.

Seeds, Trees or Plants packed with care, so as to be transported to any part of the country.

Quincy Hall, South Market St., Boston. mh23

POTTER'S

Botanic Garden and Nurseries,

CRANSTON, R. I.

100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Mulberries, &c. &c., can be furnished at this establishment, suitable for transplanting this present spring—some are of large size.

Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, of the finest varieties.

Ornamental and Forest Trees, Evergreen Trees, Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, with a great variety of other choice Roses, Altheas, Syringo, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Vines, Creepers, &c. &c.

Green and Hot House Plants.

This establishment contains the most extensive variety of plants to be found at any one place in New England; the selections have been made from the most noted sources in this country and Europe; and the Proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons wishing quantities will be furnished at lower prices than can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country.

"Those in the city or vicinity, wishing to view the Plants, can by leaving Boston in the morning train of cars to Providence return in the afternoon, as the Nursery is but a mile from the city of Providence.

☞ Catalogues of the Plants will be distributed *gratis*, at the office of this paper.

☞ Trees and Plants packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the country.

ANSON HOWARD POTTER.

Cranston Botanic Garden, }
March 16, 1844. }

Farm for Sale,

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in that pleasant part of Deerfield called 'Bloody-Brook,' containing seventy-five acres of land, most of it in a state of cultivation. It is situated on the main travelled road—near the Church, Schools, Hotel and Post Office. On the premises are a large two-story Dwelling House, spacious Barns, Sheds, Piggery, &c., all in complete repair.

The above is a very desirable situation for a gentleman of fortune, who wishes to farm it for pleasure—or for the real gentleman farmer who wishes to obtain his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

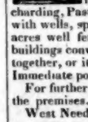
Should any one wish to unite what is called Country Trade with farming, there can be purchased a first rate stand directly opposite the above premises.

Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

H. COWING.

South Deerfield, Feb 3, 1844. tf

Farm for Sale,



Situated in West Needham, half a mile from the Meeting House adjoining the B. and W. Rail Road, and very pleasantly located on the road leading to Concord. It is well divided into Mowing, Tillage, Orcharding, Pasturing and Woodland; it is well watered with wells, springs and ponds, and contains ninety-six acres well fenced with stone wall, and has suitable buildings conveniently placed. The whole will be sold together, or it will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.—Immediate possession given. Terms made easy.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises. ROBERT MANSFIELD.

West Needham, April 10th, 1844. 4w

For Sale,

A small farm, pleasantly situated in the south part of Hingham, about 4 miles from the harbor, 15 miles from Boston, and 1 miles from the half way house from Plymouth to Boston. Said farm contains about 26 acres, of which is oak and maple wood, and about 5 acres of first rate Cranberry meadow, vines well set, and can be flowed at pleasure by a never failing stream of water, which bounds the south side of said farm. The remaining part of the farm is in a high state of cultivation, which bears heavy crops of Grain and Grass. The buildings consist of a large one story house, 30 feet barn, with a cellar under one bay, a wagon house 11 by 30, Cooper's shop, 16 by 30, nearly new and all in good repair, with about 60 fruit trees, Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and Quince in abundance, and nearly all in a bearing state, with a variety of Grape Vines.

Inquire of the Subscriber on the premises, or of WILLIAM BUCKMINSTER, Esq. at the office of the Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston.

DANIEL BARTLETT.

Hingham, April 13. tf

Fruit and Ornamental Trees, &c.

S. & G. HYDE'S NURSERY, NEWTON.

The subscribers have for sale a choice collection of Fruit Trees, comprising the best varieties of Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Pears, Plums, &c.

Gooseberries, Currants, Raspberries, Grape Vines and Quinces.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Altheas, Pœonies, Buckthorn &c.

☞ All orders addressed to the subscribers will receive prompt attention. Trees packed to insure safety to distant places. S. & G. HYDE.

Newton, March 23d, 1844. tf

Farm for Sale.

For Sale, a Farm situated in the West Parish of Andover, near the Meeting House. Said Farm contains about 70 acres of good land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage, orcharding, woodland, and peat meadow, and is mostly fenced with good stone wall. The buildings are commodious, and all in good repair. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS.

Andover, Feb. 17, 1844. 12w*

Apple Trees For Sale.

The subscriber has in his well known Nursery a choice lot of about 2000 APPLE TREES, from six to nine feet in height and very thrifty. They are grafted with Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. Prices according to quality. MICAH LELAND.

Sherburne, Feb. 10, 1844. 12t f10

Fruit Trees for Sale.

A choice variety of PEAR, APPLE and PEACH TREES for sale in Hamilton, near the Railroad Depot, by the subscriber.

ALLEN W. DODGE.

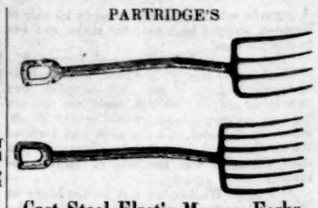
Hamilton, March 23, '44. 8t

Subsoil Ploughs.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON manufacture several sizes of SUBSOIL PLOUGHS made in form like a genuine Subsoil Plough imported by them from Scotland. They have been thoroughly tested with great satisfaction as the increasing demand from all sections of the country testifies. The New York State Agricultural Society in Sept. 1843, awarded their first premium to the Subsoil Plough made by Ruggles & Co. Prices $6, $8, $10, $12 and $15.

Agricultural Warehouse, Quincy Hall, Boston. mh23

PARTRIDGE'S



Cast Steel Elastic Manure Forks.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON offer at wholesale or retail, a large assortment of Partridge's unrivalled Forks, 4, 6 and 8 tines.

Also, 100 dozen German Steel Manure Forks, at unusually low prices.

As there is a spurious article in the market, in imitation of the "Partridge Fork," we would caution purchasers that none are genuine unless stamped H. P. mh30

Fresh Garden Seeds for 1844.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 MERCHANTS ROW,

Near State Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Garden, Grass, and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Trees, Plants, &c.

HAVING completed their stock of Seeds for 1844, offer for sale one of the largest and most choice assortments to be found in New England. Their seeds are expressly raised for them, by experienced persons, and the whole will be warranted fresh and of the best quality. In the selection of the staple articles of Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Cabbages, Pears, &c., &c., they have given the greatest attention, and purchasers may rely on the genuineness of the kinds. A few of the more important kinds are subjoined:—

GARDEN SEEDS.

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet, Large white and orange Carrots, Ruta Baga and other Turnips, Silver Skin and Red Onions, Early and Late Cabbages, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Tomato, Pepper and Egg Plants, Early and Late Peas, Early and Late Beans, Early White and Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Melons, &c., Radishes, Lettuce, &c., Pot and Sweetherb Seeds, Earliest Potatoes.

FLOWER SEEDS.

400 varieties of Flower Seeds, including superb assortments of Double German Asters, Double Balsams Rocket Larkspurs, &c., raised at our own garden.—Also, every new and rare Flower Seed to be obtained in London, comprising splendid 10 Neck Stock Gillioflowers, (20 colors,) Double Poppies, Candytufts, Hollyhocks, extra fine large Pansies, German Carnation, Petunias, Pelargoniums, &c., received by the steamship Britannia.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER—Foul Meadow Grass, Northern and Southern Red Top, Millett, Barley, Buckwheat, Spring Rye, &c, all of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

AGICULTURAL and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds—Ploughs, Hay Cutters, Cultivators, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Patridge's Forks, Pruning Knives, Trowels, &c., &c.

SEEDS, put in boxes of various sizes, from $5 to $20 each, all ready for retailing; every kind neatly labelled, with the name and printed directions for cultivation. ☞ A liberal discount allowed to country dealers.

FRUIT TREES, FOREST TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Roses, Dahlias, Grape Vines, Herbaceous Plants, Green-house Plants, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, &c., &c., supplied from our *extensive Nurseries* at Cambridge.

Catalogues gratis, and forwarded to all *post paid* applicants.

Seeds, Trees or Plants, packed with care, so as to be transported to any part of the country.

HOVEY & CO.

Boston, Feb. 17, 1844. tf

Nonantum Hill,

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Baldwin and other Apple Trees, of fine sizes; 10,000 Peach Trees, also of kinds superior and of sizes fine; Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine Trees of kinds new or almost highly esteemed.

This Nursery, by late extensions, now covers 30 acres of ground. A large Green House is now being added.

Franconia Raspberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries—of all kinds most approved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1843 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Honeysuckles; yellow Harrison and other Roses; Tree and other splendid Pœonies of different colors. Also, Myatt's Victoria and other new kinds of Rhubarb, double Dahlias, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places, and delivered in the city by the wagon which goes hither daily, or shipped to order, or per railroad. Orders may be left with Joseph Breck & Co., 51 and 52 North Market st, Hovey & Co, 7 Merchants' Row, D. Prouty & Co., No 19 North Market street, Boston; John G. Locke, Esq, Lowell; Elipha-let Wheeler, Esq, Framingham.

WILLIAM KENRICK

Nonantum Hill, Newton, }
March 9, 1844. } tmy18

MOORE'S NORTH AMERICAN Cloth and Clothing Warehouse,

—AND—

MERCHANT TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT,

—AT—

NOS. 43 and 45 ANN STREET,

BOSTON.

THE proprietor of the above establishment would call the attention of purchasers of Cloths and Clothing of every description, to his very extensive assortment, consisting of every style, or fabric, from the heavy and serviceable goods of American Manufacture, to the finer fabrics of Germany, France and England. Shippers or purchasers for the Western trade will do well to call, as the above will be offered at prices which shall defy competition.

Also, constantly receiving by every arrival of the European Steamers, many of the richest descriptions of London and Parisian furnishing articles, which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.

ap6 tf JOHN L. MOORE.

New Goods! New Goods!!

AT LOW PRICES.

JUST received, a new supply of Ladies' Dress Goods, suchas Alepines, Cashmere Cloths, Mousslin de Laines, figured Velvets, Balsorines, Muslins, Plaids, Lonettas, Crape de Laines, Cambrics, Ginghams, Prints, &c. &c. Also, Shawls, Scarfs, Cravats, Laces, Lawns, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Linen and Cotton Edgings, Hosiery, Gloves, Linen C. Hdkfs, &c. Together with a great variety of Domestic Cottons, Ticking, Drillings, bleached and brown Cotton, Linen Table Covers, &c.

N. B. The subscriber is also receiving weekly Fresh Goods of the latest styles, which will be sold at unusually low prices, for Cash.

EDWIN H. WARREN.

Framingham, March 16, 1844. tf

Framingham Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

THE subscriber will have a variety of new Carriages on hand and for sale, ready for the early Spring trade, at his old stand, 1½ miles East of the Centre Village, where he continues to manufacture in all the above branches, such as Carryalls, Covered and Open Wagons, Buggies, and every thing in the Harness, Collar and Trunk line. Coach Wrenches, Wagon and Pew Cushions.

Also for sale, PAINTS, Copal Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponge Blacking, Linseed and Neatsfoot Oil.

PAINTING, Trimming, and Repairing in all the above branches done by *first rate workmen*, of the best stock, at fair prices, and at short notice.

Also, a few second hand Carryalls, Wagons and Chaises, which will be sold cheap for cash, leather, wood, boots or shoes. Also, a large quantity of Flocks for stuffing, for sale.

HOLLIS HASTINGS.

Framingham, March 9, 1844. tf

Boarding School at Framingham,

FOR LADS AND YOUNG LADIES.

THE Summer Term will commence on Monday, April 29th. The course of instruction will be the same as that pursued for the last three years, embracing all the branches of a thorough English and Classical education; also, Music and Drawing. The school is a private Academy, limited as to its numbers, having the best of accommodations, both in the school-room and family, occupying the constant and undivided attention of its teacher, and affording the highest advantages to its pupils.

TERMS. Tuition, board and washing, $45 per term of fifteen weeks. Music $13 per quarter. Drawing $5.

REFERENCES. The Editor of this paper, Hon. Geo. Morey, Henry H. Fuller, Esq., Rev. Henry Giles, Dr. A. B. Wheeler—Boston. Hon. Josiah Adams, Rev. Wm. Barry, and Wm. H. Knight, J. S. Wheeler, Esqrs.—Framingham.

mh16 8t JAMES W. BROWN.

Joseph Breck & Co.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse,

AND

SEED STORE,

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties;—they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

The following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz:

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hill's Early, Early Dwarf, do Charlton, do France, do Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop Dwarf for borders, Knight's Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tan do, &c.

BEANS.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwf. China, do Mohawk, do Marrow, Red Cranberry Pole, White do do, Kidney Pole, Dwf. Kidney, do Case Knife, do Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Green Globe Savory, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, do Battersea, do Hope, do Venack, do Sugar Loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds, some of which are, Long Blood and Turnip Beets, French Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Long Orange, Early Horn and White Field Carrots, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis of all sorts, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, and Turnips more than twenty fine varieties.

*** They have just received per Ship Minerva, a fine and choice lot of new *Flower Seeds*, which together with an assortment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for sale.

*** *Fruit and Ornamental Trees*, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, Rhubub and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

*** Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in papers, labelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for its management and cultivation.

*** *Grass Seeds* at wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices. Also, Kentucky Blue Grass, a first rate article for Lawns. Clover Seed, Red and White, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Fowl Meadow, Northern and Southern Red Top, Barley, Oats, Millet, Rhode Island Grass, Buckwheat, &c, &c, of the best quality and for sale low.

Agricultural Books of all kinds, constantly on hand.

Agricultural and Garden Implements of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Green's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do do, 100 Common do do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do do, 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do Common do, 100 do Spades, 500 do Grass Scythes, 300 do Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do, 500 do Hay Rakes, 200 do Garden do, 200 do Manure Forks, 300 do Hay do, 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do Truck do, 100 do Draft do, 500 do Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on rollers.

TIE UP CHAINS!—Just received by the "Oceanus" 300 Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DYER, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

f17 tf Nos. 51 & 52 North Market St.

Cheap Cash School Book Store.

LEWIS & SAMPSON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 122 Washington street, Boston, would invite the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers, School Committees, and others, to their large stock of *POPULAR STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS*, constantly on hand, comprising in part the following:—

PIERPONT, Worcester, Angell, Emerson, Porter, Saunders, Lovell, Adams, Hale, Goodrich, and Abbott's Reading Books.

WORCESTER, Mitchell, Smith, Olney, Parley, Woodbridge, Willard, Malte Brun, Burritt, Huntington, and Smily's Geographies.

EMERSON, Smith, Davis, Walsh, Adams, Welsh, Leonard, Burnham, and Greenleaf's Arithmetics.

SMITH, Murray, Levizac, Gould, Adams, Kirkham, Goodnow, Bolmar, Clott, Fisk, Brown, Fowle, Frost, Alger, Green, Andrews, and Stoddards' Grammars.

COMSTOCK, Blake, Swift, Parker, Abercrombie, Olmsted, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, and Smellies' Philosophy.

GRAY, Comstock, Blake, Turner, Eaton, Phelps, Johnson, and Grund's Chemistries.

DONNEGAN, Leverett, Boyer, Nugent, Webster, Walker, Lempriere, Ainsworth, Graglia, Meadows, Grove, Anthon, Newman, Barretti, Gallaudet, and Davenport's Dictionaries.

PARLEY, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith, Worcester, Olney, and Robinson's Histories.

VOSE, Blake, Wilkins, Olmsted, Ryan, and Whewell's Astronomies

WEBSTER, Town, Gallaudet, Sanders, Hazen, Leonard, Marshall, Colmly, Emerson, Fowle, and Perry's Spelling Books.

Also, all the books in general use upon Rhetoric, Botany, Mathematics, Algebra, Book-keeping, &c. Anthon's series of Classical Works, Latin, Greek, French and German School Books, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, can be found one of the most extensive assortments of miscellaneous books in New England, all of which will be sold at prices as low as at any Bookstore in the country. tf d16

Ploughs for Sale in Middleborough.

NAHUM M. TRIBOU has for sale, at his place there, Ploughs of all sizes of the best construction. His prices are the same as at the Warehouses in Boston. He has them from the establishments of Ruggles, Nourse & Co., and from D. Prouty & Co.

Middleborough, March 9, 1844

THE POET'S CORNER.

[For the Ploughman.]

LINES

WRITTEN BY E. NEWTON, OVER THE DEATH OF HER MOTHER, WHO DIED JANUARY 1, 1844.

Mother dear, Mother, what words in my ear,
It is useless to call thee, thou canst not be here;
Alas! thou hast left me, I cannot tell why,
For a home that is better, above in the sky.

And since God has called thee I will not complain,
But hope on for ever to meet thee again;
In the regions of bliss where Death never comes,
To take our dear friends from their own happy homes.

My home is made lonely you not being there,
I have no friend on earth with thee to compare;
My brothers and sisters, alas! they have none:
No dearest fond mother to welcome them home.

How oft do I think of thy looks and thy form,
And the voice that has kept me from danger and harm;
The hand that has helped me thro' sickness and pain,
But thy face, dearest Mother, I can ne'er see again.

West Rozbury.

MACHINE POETRY.—SPRING.

The robins are singing,
The grass is upspringing,
And April is bringing
Mild sunshine and showers;
The belles are out airing,
Gay dresses they're wearing,
And the fields are preparing
To put forth their flowers;
The brooks are swift running,
The snakes are out sunning,
The boys are out gunning,
The fountains are spouting,
The anglers are trouting
Far off 'mid the hills,
Where the hunbkins are prancing,
And the sunbeams are dancing
On the bright sparkling rills;
The partridge is drumming
By the mountain side rude,
And the hornet is humming
His song in the wood;
The spider sits eyeing
The insect that's flying,
To catch him—the scamp!
The owlet is sleeping,
While the bugs are a-creeping,
And the frogs are a-peeping
In yonder old swamp;
The streamlets are flooding,
The lilacs are budding,
And cloud-racks are scudding
Athwart the blue sky;
The cataract's roaring
While its waters are pouring,
And the hen-hawk is soaring
With the eagle on high.
The wild dove is wooing,
To his love he is cooing,
(I hope he will win her,)
Bland breezes are blowing,
The cattle are lowing,
And I am now going
——to dinner.

[Sunday Mercury.] SPOONS, O. G.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Getting Married.

"I like her!" exclaimed a young man, with no inconsiderable degree of ardor.

"But can you support her in the style to which she has been accustomed? It costs something to get married now-a-days. We have to begin where our fathers ended," said his companion.

"True Ned; if she would only *begin* with me—why she's gone herself."

"Yes, and proud too; the fact is, women require so much waiting upon, or fashion requires it—so many servants, just such a style of living—that, for my part, I have given up all thoughts of marrying," Ned said this with some bitterness, as if he had good reason for feeling it.

"My business is good;" pursued the other, intent upon his own affairs, "uncle thinks my prospects very fair, if I live prudently—it costs a round sum at the hotel—I might support a snug little establishment at the same expense."

"Yes, if snug little establishments were in the fashion, Charley."

"She is amiable and intelligent; she *must* be economical, because she always has been obliged to be," declared Charley, abruptly stopping as if a new thought struck him.

"Perhaps so—but shall you both be *independent* enough to begin in a small way? in fact to live within your means—for if you intend to get along in the world, you must live within your means."

"Well, it's a pity;" said Charley, somewhat damped by the cool inquiries of his friend, "think what quiet, charming quarters I might have, I am heartily sick of the off-hand, bachelor life, we now lead. What? must I wait till I make a fortune before I marry?"

"Or be over head and ears in debt," suggested Ned.

"That I will never do!" exclaimed Scott, right earnestly; and it is to be regretted that every young man does not make a similar determination, with independence and judgment enough to keep it."

Here the two came to a turn in the street, where they took different directions. Charley bent his steps towards his store and in no merry mood, Ned—I know not where.

Charles Scott entered his counting room and shut the door; the business of the day was over, the clerks were preparing to leave, as the early shades of an autumn twilight were fast gathering round. He stirred open some dying embers, then throwing himself listlessly into a chair, and placing his feet upon the iron fender he soon became wonderfully absorbed in his own reflections. This was a young man of domestic tastes and excellent habits. He remembered with joy his father's firo-side, and all the sweet sympathies of that dear home circle, of which he was once a loved and loving member.—They had passed away, and he had long lived upon the cold bounties of a boarding house. His heart yearned with unspeakable desire, for a place to call his own, with the delightful peculiarities, "my wife," "my fire-side," "my table." It does not appear what conclusions Charley came to, or whether he came to any at all. Evening found him at his toilet, preparing for a party.

Long before the appointed hour, he was ready, and waiting the tardy movements of his watch.—Though no one knew better how to fill up niches of time with something useful and pleasant, there was now a restlessness of spirit, which refused to be quieted. He sallied forth into the street, and, after various turns, at length bent his steps towards the ——— Blarks; music and mirth met his ear, and, bright lights streamed from the windows.—Making his greetings to the ladies of the house, and uttering a few agreeable truisms to those about him, he sought among the bevies of fair women, one pretty maiden named Fanny Day. She bade him a blushing welcome, which seemed to say, "come hither." He stood aloof, in no seeming hurry to seek a place by her side, already half occupied by another, while his eye discussed with keenest scrutiny, the *tout ensemble* of Fanny's dress. Conscious of his earnest, admiring (?) gaze, Fanny seemed to hear the quick beatings of her own heart, and hope, and fear, and love, came and went, and went and came, like smiles and shadows across her spirit. "A new and splendid silk," thus ran Charley's thoughts, "that looks extravagant; the bracelet I never saw before; I wonder if she is fond of such gewgaws. What is that dangling from her hair? a gold pin or a gold tassel—I should like to know how much it cost;" not very love-like comments it must be confessed, but he was looking beyond the betrothed and the bride, to what signified a great deal more, he was looking for a "help-meet," one for dark days as well as bright. "I am afraid she wont do for me—and this is her uncle's house, she will want to live just so"—something like a sigh escaped him as he walked away to another part of the room. Fanny watched his departure, wondering when he would return; she was sure he would rejoin her, by and by, he always had of late. But no return—had he only known that Fanny's silk was not a new one—newly turned and newly fitted, it had indeed been, by her needle and her skill, so as to make it quite as good as new—how prudent and thrifty that was! had he only known, the bracelet was a gift two years before; and the gold pin, why it was a decoration, borrowed to please his eye—so Fanny was not so culpable after all. I say, had Charley known all this, he had not staid away so strangely and coldly all that livelong evening, while Fanny's heart was sinking; mournfully did a tear gather in her eye, as she beheld him depart, without a parting glance or a farewell word.

Charles Scott was not quite satisfied. He really loved Fanny, but he was afraid to marry her. It was not a sickly, sentimental love. It counted the cost and calculated the chances, albeit love it is said, understands no arithmetic, and knows no reason. He had fixed principles of action, and settled rules to govern his choice of a wife; he did not mean that love should laugh him out of them, or blind him to their value. No, he determined to abide by them.

Some time passed away, and never was man more devoted to business. Perhaps he dreamed of Fanny but he did not visit her.

Behold a gathering of friends, a pleasant little company. Charles is there, and Fanny too. He thought she never looked so charmingly, with her simple braid of hair, and her modest fawn colored dress; there was something sad and reproachful in her eye, it smote him to the heart—"dear Fanny, how can she interpret my coolness?" was the questioning of returning fondness. "I mean to see her, and be frank with her; and explain to her all my views—if she is a girl of sense, she cannot but approve, if she is not,"—such a contingency remained unprovided for: an excellent resolution, Charleys abide by it It so happened, or was so contrived, (love's chances are not always scrutable,) the two found themselves threading their way alone, through the hushed streets at an early hour. Now for Charley's resolution—yes, he kept it.

"But Fanny," he continued with remarkable self-possession, after a few preliminaries not to be repeated, "I want you to understand exactly my situation, how I intend for the present to live, and what plans we must pursue. I must live within my means, and just setting out in life my means are necessarily small. I am liable to the fluctuations of the business world; we must begin with what we can independently afford—no dashing out with a borrowed capital for me. You must take all these into serious consideration before you answer me. Perhaps you may feel that you cannot conform to such humble circumstances. I will not disappoint or deceive you. At the moment, Fanny thought she could decide instantly—for she saw only a rose-tinted future.

Now Fanny listened.

"Do not decide now, Fanny, think this all over," was his parting injunction, at the close of this long walk, during which, though he had said a great deal, and had a great deal more to say—"and then decide carefully and conscientiously."

Fanny did think it all over: much that he said was quite new to her. To be married, it must be confessed, had implied to her mind, what it does to the minds of too many young ladies, gay visions of wealth and independence, doing every thing one wishes—a lover in the husband, amusement in the parlor. Fanny belonging to that class of females, who, without fortune or expectations, had been brought up amid the appliances of wealth. She was an orphan and lived in the family of an uncle. With a few parlor duties and none in the kitchen, she lived an easy, dependent life, floating on society, with untried energies, and undeveloped powers. Rich men did not seek her, because rich men generally seek to increase their wealth with matrimonial cares; a poor man might fear, and justly fear, as Charles Scott did, because females thus educated often shrink from the exertions and the cares of household employment; they are slow in finding out that hands are made to work with, and they are apt to regard labor as a menial service. If young men will do as Charles Scott did, frankly unfold to women their real situation and their true interest, explain to them the use and the dignity of labor, encourage and stimulate exertion, there would be fewer ill regulated households and thriftless wives. Fanny digested the whole matter, weighed it all and decided.

Behold, not many months afterwards, Fanny in her new home. It was indeed a snug home, full of comforts and blessings; there was a pleasant little sitting room, with sunbeams and smiles, with Kidderminster and flag bottoms, unadorned by ottomans or divans, astral lamps or marble tables. Her kitchen too, was near by, where Fanny was not ashamed to pass her morning hours.

"Do not come in the morning," said Fanny to a gay acquaintance, "you will perhaps find me making bread or ironing collars."

"Doing your girl's work! eugh!" exclaimed the lady distastefully.

"Oh, I am my own girl," replied Fanny boldly, "with the exception of Nancy Drew, who comes in when I need her. I can make a soup, and roast a turkey, and I dare say I can teach you, Flora, a thousand interesting things that you don't know about." Flora did not wish to be taught.

"I really pity Fanny," said this same Flora, passing by her door one day, weary and dispirited with the frivolities of a series of fashionable calls.

Pity Fanny! she had no need of such pity. Was she not spreading the snowy cloth upon the dinner table, cutting sweet white loaves of her own making, fetching sauce of her own stewing, bringing pies of her own baking, products of her own skill and industry; and did not the hearty "I am glad to see you Charley," and her nicely broiled steak, quite compensate for the perplexities of his morning business. True Fanny had her trials; the cakes did sometimes burn and the potatoes were not always done—but then she did not have the blues—they swiftly sped away before early rising and ample employment. She had no time for the yawn of ennui, and never cried out, "oh I am dying for the want of exercise;" her chamber must be cared for, her pantry looked after, flour to be sifted. Yes, Fanny understood how to use her hands. She was a *producer* as well as a consumer. What delightful evenings did they pass together sewing and reading, or at a lecture, or enjoying the society of dear friends. Charley, cheerful and happy in the consciousness that his receipts exceeded his expenses, was disposed to be pleased with nothing so much as his wife; and Fanny rejoiced in the delightful consciousness of bearing her burden of family labor, and of contributing her share to family comforts, enjoying an elasticity of spirit and a vigor of health, of which, the indolent and unoccupied can hardly conceive.

More than all this, there were blessings this family could impart.

"I really cannot afford to do anything," replied the anxious mistress of a splendid mansion to a solicitor in behalf of the suffering poor, "I have so many uses for my money—and I paid away my last farthing this morning." It was very true; her roses and ice-creams and cut-glass must be promptly paid for, while the poor seamstress to whom she did pay her last farthing that morning, had been soliciting her just dues for weeks and suffering in consequence of their long delay.

"Will you not like to do something;" concluded the same collector, timidly, after explaining the object to Mrs. Scott.

"I shall be happy in the privilege of doing it," answered Fanny, cheerfully placing a bill in the hand of the thankful woman. Yes, and Fanny, felt that the pleasure of having fine clothes and costly furniture and many servants could be no fair equivalent to the satisfaction of being able to lend timely aid to the poor, and carrying the balm of relief to suffering hearts.

* * * * * * *

"Ned, how is it with you?" asked an old friend whom he unexpectedly met some years afterwards in the city; "and where is Charles Scott? fine fellow—why, you are looking well—I am off for the West."

"West! why so?

"Oh, I can't get along here—hard times—failures—family expenses are enormous."

"You won't do any better at the west—be independent enough to endure one half of the privations here, which you must endure there, and you will get along cleverly," said Ned, in his advice-giving way.

"Yes, yes, I dare say—but it's the fashion there, and it's not here. I have had a hard time of it since we were boys together," continued the gentleman bitterly, "sleepless nights, devising plans to make the two ends meet, and when I could'nt—why, what could I do; get involved and bear it like a gentlemen—hard work." Poor fellow, how many are in the same deplorable situation. "But tell us of Charles Scott," he exclaimed, dashing away the memories of the past, "good fellow—I hope he is doing well?"

"Done well! capitally! he has such a wife," cried Ned with a real relish, "a wife worth having—she's no tax upon her husband—an intelligent, refined woman—with independence enough to begin house-keeping with him in a small, snug, economical way—did her own work, managed her own concerns—let him always have ready money enough to meet all his emergencies, (for emergencies, and pretty trying ones, will occur sometimes in the business world) without tossing it all away upon fashion and show,—and now," pursued Ned enthusiastically, "why he is the most flourishing man in town—*really* flourishing—well grounded, and they have got the best family of children I ever saw. After all every thing depends upon a wife. Why I would get married myself if I could get another like Fanny Scott!" a great thing for Ned Green to say, confirmed bachelor as he was. The old friend sighed, as he repeated, "yes, every thing depends upon a wife."

Washington's Farewell to his Army.

DECEMBER 4th, 1783.

Can tyrants but by tyrants conquer'd be,
And freedom find no champion and no child,
Such as Columbia saw arise, when she
Sprang forth at Pallas, arm'd and undefiled?
Or must such minds be nourish'd in the wild,
Deep in the uptoned forest 'midst the roar
Of cataracts, where nursing Nature smiled
On infant WASHINGTON? Has earth no more
Such seed within her breast, or Europe no such shore?

BYRON.

The Revolution was over. The eight years' conflict had ceased, and the warriors were now to separate forever, turning their weapons into plough-shares, and their camps into work-shops. The spectacle, though a sublime and glorious one, was yet attended with sorrowful feelings—for, alas! in the remains of that gallant army of patriot soldiers now about to disband without pay—without support, stalked poverty, want and disease—the country had not the means to be grateful.

The details of the condition of many of the officers and soldiers at that period, according to history and the oral tradition, were melancholy to the extreme. Possessing no means of patrimonial inheritance to fall back upon—thrown out of even the perilous support of the soldier at the commencement of winter, and hardly fit for any other duty than that of the camp—their situation can be as well imagined as described.

A single instance, as a sample of the situation of the officers, as related of the conduct of Baron Steuben, may not be amiss. When the main body of the army was disbanded at Newburgh, and the veteran soldiers were bidding a parting farewell to each other, lieutenant colonel Cochran, an aged soldier of the New Hampshire line, remarked, with tears in his eyes, as he shook hands with the Baron:

"For myself, I could stand it; but my wife and daughters are in the garret of that wretched tavern, and I have no means of removing them."

"Come, come," said the Baron, "don't give way thus, I will pay my respects to Mrs. Cochran and her daughters."

When the good old soldier left them, their countenances were warm with gratitude; for he had left them all he had.

In one of the Rhode Island regiments were several companies of black troops, who had served throughout the whole war, and their bravery and discipline were unsurpassed. The Baron observed one of these wounded negroes on the wharf, at Newburgh, apparently in great distress.

"What's the matter brother soldier?"

"Why, master Baron, I want a dollar to get home with, now the Congress has no further use for me."

The Baron was absent a few minutes, and returned with a silver dollar, which he had borrowed.

"There, it is all I could get—take it."

The negro received it with joy, hailed a sloop which was passing down the river to New York, and, as he reached the deck, took off his hat, and said—

"God bless Master Baron.'

These are only single illustrations of the condition of the army at the close of the war. Indeed, Washington had this in view, at the close of his farewell address to the army at Rock Hill, in November, 1783.

"And being now to conclude these, his last public orders, to take his ultimate leave in a short time of the military character, and to bid a final adieu to command, he can only again offer in their behalf, his commendations to their country, and his prayer to the God of armies.

"May ample justice be done them here and may the choicest of heaven's favors, both here and hereafter, attend those who, under divine auspices, have secured innumerable blessings for others."

With these wishes, and this benediction, the commander-in-chief is about to retire from service. The curtain of separation will soon be drawn, and the military scene to him will be closed forever!

The closing of this "military scene," I am about to relate.

New York had been occupied by Washington on the 25th November. A few days after, he notified the President of Congress, which body was then in session, at Annapolis in Maryland, that as the war was now closed, he should consider it his duty to proceed thence, and surrender to that body the commission which he had received from them more than seven years before.

The morning on the 4th of December, 1783, was a sad and heavy one to the remnant of the American army in the city of New York. The noon of that day was to witness the farewell of Washington—he was to bid adieu to his military comrades forever. The officers had been with him in the solemn council, the privates who had fought and charged in the "heavy fight," under his orders, were to hear his commands no longer—the manly form and dignified countenance of the "great captain," was henceforth to live only in their memories.

As the hour of noon approached the whole garrison at the request of Washington himself, was put in motion and marched down Broad street to Francis' tavern, his head quarters.—He wished to take leave of private soldiers alike with the officers and bid them all adieu.—His favorite light infantry were drawn up in the line facing inwards Pearl street, to the foot of White Hall, where a barge was in readiness to convey him to Powel's Hook.

Within the dining room of the tavern were assembled the general and field officers to take their farewell.

Assembled there were Knox, Greene, Steuben, Gates, Clinton and others who had served with him faithfully and truly, in the "tented field;" but alas! where were others who had entered the war with him seven years before.—Their bones crumbled in the soil from Canada to Georgia. Montgomery had yielded up his life at Quebec, Wooster at Danbury, Woodhull was barbarously murdered whilst a prisoner at the battle of Long Island, Mercer fell mortally wounded at Princeton, the brave and chivalric Laurens, after displaying the most heroic courage in the trenches at Yorktown, died in a trifling skirmish in South Carolina, the brave but eccentric Lee was no longer living and Putnam, like a helpless child, was stretched upon the bed of sickness. Indeed the battle-field and time had thinned the ranks which had entered with him in the conflict.

Washington entered the room—the hour of separating had come. As he raised his eye, and glanced on the faces of those assembled, a tear coursed down his cheek, and his voice was tremulous as he saluted them. Nor was he alone—men,

"Albeit unused to the melting mood,"

stood around him, whose uplifted hands to cover their brows, told that the tear which they in vain attempted to conceal, bespoke the anguish they could not hide.

After a moment's conversation, Washington called for a glass of wine. It was brought to him—turning to his officers he thus addressed them—

"With a heart full of love and gratitude I now take my final leave of you, I most devoutly wish your latter days may be prosperous and happy as your former ones have been glorious and honorable. He then raised the glass to his lips, drank, and added, "I cannot come to each of you to take my leave, but shall be obliged to you, if each of you will take me by the hand."

Gen. Knox, who stood nearest, burst into tears, and advanced—incapable of utterance.—Washington grasped him by the hand, and embraced him. The officers came up successively and took an affectionate leave. No words were spoken, but all was the "silent eloquence of tears." What were mere words at such a scene? Nothing. It was the feeling of the heart—thrilling, though unspoken.

When the last of the officers had embraced him, Washington left the room followed by his comrades, and passed through the lines of light infantry. His step was measured—his head uncovered, and the tears flowing thick and fast, as he looked from side to side at the veterans to whom he now bade adieu forever. Shortly an event occurred more touching than all the rest. A gigantic soldier, who had stood by his side at Trenton, stepped forth from the ranks, and extended his hand.

"Farewell, my beloved general, farewell!"

Washington grasped his hand in convulsive emotions, in both of his. All discipline was now at an end, the officers could not restrain the men, as they rushed forward to take Washington by the hand, and the sobs and tears of the soldiers told how deeply engraven upon their affections was the love of their commander.

At length Washington left for the barge at Whitehall, and entered it. At the first stroke of the boat, he rose, and turning to the companions of his glory, by waving his hat bade them a silent adieu; their answer was only in tears; officers and men, with glistening eyes, watched the receding boat till the form of their noble commander was lost in the distance.

Contrast the farewell of Washington to his army at White Hall, in 1783, and the adieu of Napoleon to his army at Fontainbleau, in 1814! The one had accomplished every wish of his heart—his noble exertion had achieved the independence of his country, and he longed to retire to the bosom of his home—his ambition was satisfied. He fought for no crown or sceptre, but for equality and the mutual happiness of his fellow beings. No taint of tyranny, no breath of slander, no whisper of duplicity, marred the fair proportions of his public or private life—but

"He was a man,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

The other great soldier was the disciple of selfish ambition. He raised the iron weapon of war to crush, only that he might rule. What to him were the cries of the widows and orphans? He passed to a throne by making the dead bodies of their protection his stepping stones. Ambition—self, were the gods of idolatry, and to them he sacrificed hecatombs of his fellow men for the aggrandizement of personal glory. Enthusiasm points with fearful wonder to the name of Napoleon, whilst justice, benevolence, freedom, and all the concomitants which constitute the true happiness of man, shed almost a divine halo round the name and character of Washington.

SUPERSTITION.

In past ages superstition has prevailed to an almost universal extent. All classes and ranks of society were subject to it; and perhaps it has been that a person who should deny the personal and bodily appearance of the Devil—the reality of ghosts and apparitions—the influence of Demons, Witches and Wizards—or any one of these fundamental articles in the creed of the superstitious, would outrage the popular opinions on these subjects as much as one now would, who should give full credit to them all;—nay, worse—the former would be regarded as impious and a heretic, and would doubtless be dealt with according to *custom*. A great change has taken place in this particular, and if ever a change was for the *better*, we most firmly believe this to be one. Do persons generally know one half the dreadful cruelties which a belief in witchcraft has perpetrated? All have doubtless heard of Salem witchcraft—and who would not wish that the leaf of our country's history, on which is recorded this disgraceful tragedy, could have been left blank! The infatuation commenced in the family of Rev. Mr. Paris, the minister of Salem, Mass., in March 1692, and prevailed until October of the same year, during which time *twenty* persons, men and women, were *executed* for crimes, of which the unanimous verdict of after generations and more enlightened individuals has declared them *not guilty*. While we lament the credulity and cruelty of our own countrymen, let us look for a moment to other countries.

History informs us that it was near the close of the fifteenth century that persecutions for witchcraft began to prevail in Europe. Pope "Innocent 8th, in 1484, first denounced death without mercy, to all who should be convicted of witchcraft or dealing with Satan; and a form of process for the trial was laid down by a wretch of the name of Sprerger, whom the Pope had placed at the head of a commission of fire and sword. So far, however, were these commissions from being attended with beneficial consequences, that their only effect was to render the evil every day more formidable; till, at last, if we may believe a contemporary historian, all Europe was little better than a large suburb of *Pandemonium*. One half the population was either *bewitching* or *bewitched*. About the year 1515, five hundred witches were executed in Geneva in three months. A thousand were executed in one year in the diocese of Como; and they went on burning at the rate of one hundred per annum for some time after. In Lorrain, from 1580 to 1595, Remigius boasts of having burned nine hundred. In France the multitude of executions about 1520 is almost incredible. One historian calls it "an almost infinite number of sorcerers."

In Germany the number of victims could not be less than 100,000. Not only old women, but even children as young as nine years were burnt. In Lyndheim from 1660 to 1664, a twentieth part of the whole population was consumed. The people were so familiarized with these atrocious scenes, that they relished and gloried in them, singing the events of them to popular airs, and representing them in hideous engravings, with devils dragging away "*their own*;" and the clergy preached solemn discourses called "*witch sermons*," on every occasion of sacrifice—the effect of which was, of course, to inspire them with fresh zeal to collect fuel for another.

In England, during the reign of the Long Parliament alone, 3000 victims were executed. It is a melancholy spectacle to find a man like Sir Matthew Hale condemning wretches to destruction, on evidence that a child would now be disposed to laugh at. In 1694, in consequence of a firm charge to the jury from Chief Justice Holt, a verdict of *not guilty* was found—almost the first on record in a trial for witchcraft. After this acquitals were common, yet as late as 1716, a Mrs. Hinks, and her daughter aged nine, were hanged in Huntingdon for selling their souls to the Devil, and raising a storm by pulling off their stockings and making lather of soap. Barrington estimates the number put to death in England, on a charge of witchcraft, at 30,000! Scotland, too, comes in for her share, and as much zeal is shown here by the magistrates and ministers in punishing convicts, and obtaining confessions by means of threats, promises, and tortures, as in any country whatever, although I have seen no estimate of the number.—About one hundred years ago the laws punishing witchcraft were abolished, and since that time the whole business has declined rapidly.

Some persons, however, in this enlightened day even, are disposed to consult ignorant pretenders for a knowledge of future events, as Saul did the Witch of Endor—and I should laugh at their folly, if it were not too serious a thing for merriment. Does any one suppose that a miserable old woman (whose very pretensions, in my mind, puts her character in no enviable light) can reveal the secrets of the future! She can *guess* sometimes right and sometimes wrong, or judge of the future from the past, and from known principles of human nature, and so can every one; and this, in my opinion, is all the power of foretelling future events that any witch or wizard ever did or can possess, and I speak after considering the matter when I say this, and without at all intending to dispute the authority of Revelation. Then why encourage such persons in their attempts at deception? It is but countenancing and directly encouraging wickedness. Suppose for a moment, that witches or fortune-tellers had the power of foretelling future events—would it be wise for us to consult them? For one, I would as soon sign a "*quit claim*" to all enjoyment here below, if I could thus relinquish it, as to *know* every event of my future life—its joys and its sorrows—its pleasures and pains. I believe that God has not placed beyond our reach anything material to our happiness, and that his goodness is as manifest in what he withholds as in what he bestows. The poet speaks the truth when he says:

Heav'n from all creatures hides the book of fate,
All but the page prescrib'd, *their* PRESENT *state;*
From brutes what men, from men what spirits know;
Or who could suffer being here below?
The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,
Had he *thy* reason, would he skip and play?
Pleased, to the *last*, he crops the flowery flood,
And licks the hand just raised to shed his blood.
Oh, Blindness to the future! kindly given,
That each may fill the circle mark'd by Heaven.

But what should we do with the tribe of witches, wizards, fortune-tellers, conjurers, astrologers, &c., who have made it their business in every age to dupe the rest of mankind? Would you hang or burn them? No—unless you would hang or burn *every pretender or deceiver*. If all were of my opinion, they would just be left alone to make predictions and study the future for their amusement, *taking all the benefit to themselves*; and depend upon it, with such treatment, the whole race would be extinct before the lapse of a single generation. J.

[Maine Farmer.

THE ICE TRADE. The Farmer's Visitor, edited by Isaac Hill, remarking that many hundred thousand dollars have been gained to the commerce of Boston, by the exportation of Ice, adds, that as a preservative of apples and other fruit sent in ships to a great distance, the ice ships are found to serve an important use. Mr. David Hill, the last year sent out two hundred boxes of ripe strawberries from his farm, in an ice ship to one of the West India Islands; they were sold as a luxury there for whatever price was asked.

In tropical climates ice has now become a most important article of the *materia medica*.—In all the places where it can be procured, it is in daily use for the violent inflammatory diseases peculiar to hot climates.

As an article of trade, the exporters of ice are now becoming curiously careful and nice in their selection of lots. We were interested in learning from a gentleman at the eastward, who had shipped a good deal, that a New Orleans contractor for ice, was in the habit of examining fragments of the article *with a microscope*. In this way, he could best determine its entire solidity, and freedom from air vessels. This is the kind which can be preserved longest in hot climates, and it is consequently much more in request, and this article can only be obtained by the freezing of still ponds, where there is no current.

Mr. Wikoff who was the financial manager of Fanny Elssler, the celebrated French dancer, while she was in this country, states in a recent letter that Fanny returned to Europe with a fortune of between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, having already sent to her family ten thousand dollars besides. This property she had invested in American stocks to great advantage, in her own name, and subject alone to her own control. At a later period she sold them at a large advance, and withdrew them to Europe.

FORGERY. On Saturday morning, a fashionably dressed young man, calling his name Thomas Gillespie, went into the Bank of Commerce, at New York, and presented to the paying teller a check for $1,563, purporting to be drawn on said bank by Charles King & Co., merchants. The check was paid and soon after ascertained to be a forgery, when Gillespie was sought after and found, with all the money in his possession, save some $60.

MILK. Six millions of quarts of Milk have been brought into New York, the first year, from a distance of 40 to 60 miles, by the New York and Erie Railroad. It is furnished to city consumers at four cents a quart, a saving of $120,000 per annum over the lowest former price of six cents a quart. The company has received $18,000 freight on this article alone. During the present year they expect their receipts from that source will be doubled.

The Washington Globe states that John L. Wirt, the police officer who was wounded in the House of Representatives at Washington on Tuesday last, by a pistol ball, fired by a Mr. Moore of Kentucky, has suffered much from the wound. The ball did not go through his thigh, but struck the thigh bone, and ran down it three or four inches, and then turned at so great an angle that a probe would not follow it. It is thought it made a curve around the thigh bone, and is lying against it.

ROBBERY ON THE RAILROAD. On Wednesday night, the 24th inst., the baggage car attached to the passenger train from Baltimore to Wilmington, was entered by false keys, and robbed of three boxes of specie, amounting to $3000. The carriers, Messrs. Sanford and Shoemaker, promptly met the claim of the owners, and this morning advertise a reward of $500, for the recovery of the property abstracted. [United States Gazette.

Newspaper borrowers are always the keenest critics. Their noses snuff pollution, and their pure eyes drop water at error, which they steal to read, and cheat to obtain. Those who take and pay for their papers always have a big bucket in their hearts, filled with the milk of human kindness; and they comment with indulgence. It takes one of our stealing and borrowing fraternity, to turn out the real double-distilled bitterness of fault finding.

SAD AFFAIR. The Haverhill Gazette, says—we learn that two deaths occurred in Wilmington on Thursday, which should prove a caution to every one. It appears the nurse to a sick woman had taken a portion from a bottle which she supposed was clear spirit and induced the other to take some of it. But they both died in great agony in a short time after, having taken a powerful preparation recently left by a physician to bathe a lame shoulder.

INNOVATIONS. Surely every medicine is an innovation, and he that will not apply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the greatest innovator, and if time, of course, alter things to the worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the better, what shall be the end? [Bacon.

The resolves accepting the camp chest of Washington and providing for depositing it in the department of State, were passed with only one dissenting vote in Congress, which vote was given by John P. Hale, one of the representatives from New Hampshire.

A violent storm of wind and rain was experienced at Philadelphia on Wednesday evening. The roof of a meetinghouse in Southwark was taken off, and the walls left in a tottering condition. There was a heavy thunder shower at New York on Wednesday evening.

The physicians of Bernadotte, the King of Sweden, on baring his arm to bleed him during his last illness, found *tattooed*—"Liberty! Equality! or Death!" a strange motto for a King; yet there was not a more radical Republican in France, than he, when—a corporal of infantry—it was inscribed.

BUILDING IN SPRINGFIELD. A house-carpenter, who possesses the best means for knowing, informs us that there are not less than fifty buildings in the process of erection, or being finished, in this village, at the present time. [Post.

Mr. Merrick stated in the Senate last week that the paying letters which passed through the post office last year, amounted to 24,000,000; of which number, 17,000,000 passed over distances of less than 250 miles.

The British trade with China is increasing very rapidly. Upwards of eighty vessels left the London docks for Canton, in the month of March, carrying out full cargoes.

An employing tailor in New York city, states that the number of journeymen tailors in that city is about 2000, of whom not more than 200 are Americans, the remainder being emigrants from all countries.

Dr. Carleton, convicted at Portland of adultery, has been sentenced to the state prison for three years.

It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies,—seldom safe to venture to instruct even our friends.

"My chief conception of Heaven," said Robert Hall, "is rest." "Mine," replied Wilberforce, "is love; love to God, and love to every bright and holy inhabitant of that glorious place." Hall was an almost constant sufferer from acute bodily pain. Wilberforce enjoyed life, and was all amiability and sunshine.

STATE LAWS.

AN ACT concerning the Settlement of Estates of Persons Deceased Insolvent.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. In all cases in which the estate of any person deceased has been, or shall hereafter be represented insolvent, and by proceedings duly had in the Court of Probate, such insolvency shall have been, or shall be established, and the estate of such deceased person decreed to be distributed among creditors whose claims have been duly proved and allowed, the Judge of Probate for the county in which said proceedings were had, shall, and may, after the expiration of twenty years from said decree of distribution, upon application of any of said creditors, or their representatives, and after a notice of such application in one or more newspapers published in said county, for not less than two years, on such days as he may deem reasonable, order any dividends remaining unclaimed in the hands of the executor or administrator of said estate, together with any interest that may have been received thereon, to be distributed anew among such of the creditors whose claims have been approved and allowed as aforesaid, and who shall have received their dividends, to the extent of satisfying the said claims of such creditors, with interest, first deducting from the amount so held by such executor or administrator, all sums by him expended since the last decree of distribution in and about the said estate, and the care and custody of such unclaimed dividends. And if there shall be a surplus beyond what is necessary to pay the demands of such creditors, such surplus shall by said Judge of Probate be distributed to the heirs at law of such deceased.

Section 2. If any such creditors who shall have failed to receive their dividends as aforesaid, shall have deceased, and the time within which administration might by law have been granted on their estates shall have expired, the Judge of Probate for the county in which such administration might have been granted, shall, and may, at any time before passing a decree to distribute such unclaimed dividends, grant administration upon the estate of such deceased creditor, in the same manner, and to the same effect, as if the same had been granted within the time prescribed by law. And the estate of such decreed person, in the hands of such administrator, shall be liable for the payment of his just debts, and be administered in all respects in the same manner as if such administration had been granted within thirty days after the death of such person deceased.

Approved by the Governor, March 15, 1844.

AN ACT relating to the Registry and Returns of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. The Clerks of the several cities and towns in this Commonwealth shall, annually, in the month of June, transmit to the Secretary of the Commonwealth a certified copy of their record of births, marriages and deaths, which have occurred within their respective cities and towns during the year next preceding the first day of said month.

The births shall be numbered and recorded in the order in which they are received by the Clerk. The record of births shall state in separate columns the date of the birth, the place of birth, the name of the child, (if it have any,) the sex of the child, name and surname of one or both of the parents, occupation of the father, residence of the parents, and the time when the record was made.

The marriages shall be numbered and recorded in the order in which they are received by the Clerk. The record of marriages shall state in separate columns the date of the marriage, the place of the marriage, the name, residence and official station of the person by whom married, the names and surnames of the parties, the residence of each, the age of each, the condition of each, (whether single or widowed,) the occupation, names of the parents, and the time when the record was made.

The deaths shall be numbered and recorded in the order in which they are received by the Clerk. The record of deaths shall state in separate columns the date of the death, the name and surname of the deceased, the sex, condition, (whether single or married,) age, occupation, place of death, place of births, names of the parents, disease or causes of death, and the time when the record was made.

Section 2. The School Committee of each city or town shall annually, in the month of May, ascertain from actual inquiry or otherwise, all the births which have happened within such city or town, during the year next preceding the first day of said May, together with the facts concerning births required by the first section of this act, and shall make an accurate return thereof to the Clerk of such city or town, on or before the last day of said May; and the said School Committee, or other person authorized by them to make such returns, shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of such city or town, five cents for each and every birth so returned.

Section 3. Every justice, minister and clerk, or keeper of the records of the meeting wherein any marriage among the Friends or Quakers shall be solemnized, shall make a record of each marriage solemnized before him, together with all the facts relating to marriages required by the first section of this act; and each such justice, minister, clerk or keeper shall, between the first and tenth days of each month, return a copy of the record for the month next preceding, to the Clerk of the city or town in which the marriage was solemnized; and every person, as aforesaid, who shall neglect to make the returns required by this section, shall be liable to the penalty provided in the eighteenth section of the seventy-fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Section 4. Each Sexton, or other person, having the charge of any burial ground in the Commonwealth, shall on or before the tenth day of each month, make returns of all the facts required by the first section of this act, connected with the death of any person whose burial he may have superintended during the month next preceding, to the Clerk of the city or town in which such deceased person resided at the time of his death. And such Sexton, or other person, shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of the city or town to which the return is made, five cents for the return of each death made agreeably to the provisions of this act.

Section 5. The Clerk of each city or town shall be entitled to receive from the treasury of such city or town, eight cents for the record of each birth and death, *provided*, such Clerk shall comply with this act in all respects.

Section 6. It shall be the duty of the Clerks of the several cities and towns to make such distribution of blank forms of returns as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Section 7. The Secretary of the Commonwealth shall prepare and furnish to the Clerks of the several cities and towns in the Commonwealth, blank books of suitable quality and size, to be used as books of record, according to the provisions of this act, and also blank forms of returns, as herein before specified, and shall accompany the same with such instructions and explanations as may be necessary and useful; and he shall receive said returns, and prepare therefrom such tabular results as will render them of practical utility, and shall make report thereof annually to the Legislature, and generally shall do whatever may be required to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Section 8. Any Clerk who shall neglect to comply with the requirements of this act, shall be liable to a penalty of ten dollars, to be recovered for the use of any city or town where such neglect shall be proved to have existed.

Section 9. An Act entitled "An Act relating to the Registry of Births, Marriages, and Deaths," passed on the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, is hereby repealed.

Section 10. This act shall take effect from and after its passage.

Approved by the Governor, March 16, 1844.

AN ACT concerning the Organization of the House of Representatives.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows:

Section 1. The Secretary of the Commonwealth, on or before the first Monday of November, in each year, shall transmit to each city and town, two or more blank forms of the certificate, provided in and by the ninth section of the fifth chapter of the Revised Statutes.

Section 2. When an